BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. **BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1840:** **3,223.**

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Twopence.

Agents in England, Mr. Richardson, Cornhill; Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, Oct. 12, 1840.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions.....	Rs. 2
Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement...	Rs. 2
Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I.....	Rs. 1

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay, a BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in October, and be repeated *Quarterly*. The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs. 1
Ship's Articles.....	,, 1
Policies of Insurance.....	,, 1
Bills of Exchange, per set....	Ans. 8
Interest Bonds.....	,, 8
Bills of Lading.....	,, 8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,, 8

Bombay, 12th October 1840.

ALL PRIZES!!!

CADAURNATH GHOSE AND CO.'S SIXTH LOTTERY,

On 234 Tickets of the First Calcutta Lottery of 1841.

1460 Chances at Cos. Rs. 20 each.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of.....	70	Tickets
1	Do. of.....	25	do.
1	Do. of.....	10	do.
1	Do. of.....	5	do.
8	Do. of 1 Ticket each..	8	do.
16	Do. of ½ do. do.....	8	do.
32	Do. of ¼ do. do.....	8	do.
200	Do. of ⅛ do. do....	25	do.
1200	Do. of 1 | 16 do. do....	75	do.

1460 Prizes Total 234 Tickets.

This Lottery will be drawn at the Exchange Rooms positively on Saturday the 28th November next, where the presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the drawing conducted to their satisfaction, the result whereof will be published in the public papers, Half Tickets may also be had at Cos. Rs. 10 each.

Subscribers from the Upper and Lower Provinces are requested to send remittances for as many Tickets as they may require which will be sent to them free of Postage. The Projectors engage themselves to forward such prizes as may be drawn to their chances immediately after the drawing of this Lottery.

Application to be made to the Projectors at their Office, No. 46½, Cossitollah, opposite Messrs. GIBSON AND CO.

CADAURNATH GHOSE AND CO.
Projectors.

N. B.—Whole Tickets as well as fractional Tickets of the First Calcutta Lottery of 1841 may also be had on application to Messrs. Cadaurnath Ghose and Co. at the following prices viz.

Whole Ticket.....	Cos. Rs.	114	each.
Half Do.	,,	58	do.
Quarter Do.	,,	30	do.
Eighth Do.	,,	15	do.
Sixteenth Do.	,,	8	do.

The above will be sent free of Postage and Commission.

PRAN KISSEN DEY AND CO.'S SECOND LOTTERY.

On 126 *Tickets of the pending Calcutta Lottery of* 1841.

1,700 Chances at Co.'s Rupees Ten per Chance

SCHEME.

1	Prize of.....	40	Tickets.
1	Do. of.....	20	do.
1	Do. of.....	10	do.
1	Do. of.....	5	do.
5	Do. of one Ticket each	5	do.
10	Do. of ½ do. do.	5	do.
20	Do. of ¼ do. do	5	do.
80	Do. of ⅛ do. do.	10	do.
416	Do. of 1-16 do.	26	do.

535 Prizes Total 126 Tickets.

The drawing of the above Lottery shall take place at the Exchange Rooms on the 25th November next.

Nearly one third of this Lottery has already been disposed, intending Subscribers are solicited to make early applications at their Office No. 12, Waterloo Street, opposite Messrs. DYKE AND CO, and at BOMONJEE DADABHOY'S Confectionery Depot No. 125, Cossitollah.

The result of the drawing of this Lottery with the respective names of Prize holders will be published a day after the conclusion of the drawing for the satisfaction of the Subscribers.

PRAN KISSEN DEY AND CO.
Projectors.

BOMONJEE DADABHOY,
Trustee.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sherry (Pale)..	per Hhd.	Rs.	300
Ditto (Brown).....	do.	,,	250
Ditto (do.) in 3 and 6 doz. Cases.....	per dozen	,,	15
Ditto (Golden) do. do.	do.	,,	16
Ditto (Pale) do. do.	do.	,,	18
Madeira do. do.	do.	,,	18
Port in 6 doz. Cases do.	do.	,,	14
Claret in 3 doz. do. do.	do.	,,	20
Hermitage (Red and White)	do.	,,	18
Moselle (1825 and 1834) in 3 doz. Cases.....	do.	,,	18
Hockheim (1822) in 3 doz.	do.	,,	25
Rudesheim (1834) do. do.	do.	,,	30
Ditto Berg (1831) do.	do.	,,	36
Orinto do.	do.	,,	15

(*) HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

TO-MORROW the 13th Inst. Messrs. BLACKWELL AND Co. will Sell by Public Auction at his residence near Tar Deo, the Household Furniture and Effects of Captain *D. Davidson, Assistant Commissary General* proceeding on Field Service. The same consists of Plate and Plated Ware, Glass, Queen's Ware, Books, Pictures, the usual articles of Household Furniture appertaining to a well furnished House, Wines (*amongst which is a small quantity of choice Madeira imported direct from the Island.*) Porter, Beer, Dispense furniture, Culinary Utensils, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

(Unless previously disposed of)

A pair of handsome young Grey Carriage Horses, a Bay Buggy Horse, a Bay Saddle Horse, a nearly new Shigram, a very handsome Buggy nearly new, Carriage and Buggy Harness, Saddle, Bridle &c. the Articles will be on view from Thursday the 8th Instant, Catalogues will be published.

Bombay, 12th October 1840. (*)

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. THOMAS FERRAR, late of Bombay deceased, are requested to pay such Debts as early as practicable to Mr. JOHN ALEXANDER RUSSEL one of the Executors at Messrs. GREY & Co's.

And all claims or demands on the Estate are requested to be lodged with the said Executor.

Rampart Row, 12th October 1840.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND VIA EGYPT.

THE DIRECTORS of the *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company* with reference to their Advertisement of the 4th May have now the pleasure to announce to the Public in India that the Contract with Her Majesty's Government for the conveyance of the East India Mails direct between England and Alexandria has been entered into, that in consequence they expect to dispatch for Alexandria on or about the 1st September next, the Company's New Steam Ship "*Oriental*" of 1500 Tons and 450 horse power, which Vessel will start from Alexandria direct for England on or about the 21st September next and thenceforward the "*Oriental*" and "*Liverpool*" (of 300 Tons and 464 horse power) will continue to start from England on the 1st and Alexandria on the 21st of every month.

The *Oriental* is fitted up with spacious accommodations for one hundred Cabin Passengers. A first-rate table with wines &c. will be provided on board and included in the fare which for the present has been fixed for the 1st Cabin £45 and £30 for the 2d Cabin for the whole route from Alexandria to England and *vice versa* and for the intermediate distances as follows, viz.

	1st Cabin,	2d Cabin.
Alexandria to Malta.....	£12	£8
Malta to Gibraltar.....	13	8 10
Gibraltar to England.....	20	14

an improved conveyance for Mails, Passengers, and Merchandize through Egypt is about to be formed, by the establishment of swift and commodious Iron Steam Vessels on the Nile and by extending and improving the means of transit between Suez and Cairo.

The Vessels will carry Medical Officers and the time occupied in the Passage home will be allowed in the quarantine.

Passengers desirous of availing themselves of this direct British conveyance home from Alexandria and avoiding the performance of quarantine in a Lazaretto at Malta or Marseilles will do well (until the transit from Suez to Alexandria be improved as abovementioned,) to keep pace with the Mail as nearly a possible.

Any quantity of Cargo may be forwarded through Egypt under existing arrangements in five days, and when the improved arrangements are effected in three days if put in cases of not more than 1501bs. weight and goods of any description can pass through Egypt and on to England without being liable to quarantine provided they are put in cases of *wood, iron*, or *tin* only, and without any cordage, cloth, or other susceptible substance attached to them, and provided also that they are sealed at an Indian Custom House.

Arrangements are in progress which will enable the Company shortly to carry out a line of Steam Communication between the Eastern Presidencies of India, Ceylon, and Suez.

B. M. WILLCOX, A. ANDERSON, F. CARLETON. *Managing Directors.*

LONDON, *4th June* 1840. (*)

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. have received for Sale, on Commission—The Queen's Army Lists for 1840, shewing the Rank, Standing and Services of every Officer in the Service, Price Rs. 7. (*)

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Wednesday next the 14th Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will sell by Public Auction a large assortment of Beeds of various colors, an Invoice of Books comprising Works on every subject of Literature, an Invoice of Oilman's Stores, consisting of Hams, Berkley Cheeses, Rolled and other Bacon, Bottled Fruits, Herring &c.

Also several Bales of Grey Long Cloth and a variety of other Articles.

At noon any Horses or Vehicles offering.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL, an assortment of well finished Double and Single Barrelled Guns, Rifles, Holster and Pocket Pistols, of Messrs. WILLIAMS and POWELLS Manufacture.—Meadow Street, 12th Oct. 1840. (*)

THE WEATHER.

RUTNAGHERIE.—The showers which fell in every part of this Collectorate during the week ending the 21st of last month, were considered sufficient and the various Crops, including the Sugarcane, were stated to be in a thriving condition.

TANNAH.—The report from this Collectorate is for the week ending the 25th Ultimo, and mentions that little rain fell during that period in the Bassein and Sunjan Talookas in consequence of which and the previous deficiency, the Cultivation along the Coast in those two places had suffered some damage: in all the other districts, however, the state of the weather was most propitious, and the prospects of the season very satisfactory; in some places a partial blight was anticipated, but the seasonable fall of rain during the week reported on, had removed all apprehension on that score: it is further stated that the Sugarcane and Bhagait Crops in every part of the Zillah were doing well.

SHOLAPOOR.—There was plentiful rain in many parts of this Collectorate, between the 17th and 23rd of last month, and in most of the other portions there were moderate showers, there being only 19 villages throughout the whole of the Zillah in which there was no rain at all: this favorable change in the state of the weather would appear to have given an impetus to the efforts of the Cultivators, the sowing of the Rubbee was every where in progress; it also had a beneficial effect on the Kurreef Crops which in some places were in a flourishing state.

POONAH.—Rain is stated to have fallen generally throughout this Zillah between the 18th and 24th of last month, and to have been productive of much good to the Crops both old and young in all the districts excepting Paubul and Sewnere where it was anticipated by the Mamlutdars that those Crops which were nearly rife would be blighted or injured in some measure.

NUGGUR.—The accounts from the various districts of the principal division of this Zillah were of a very favorable description, as tpey intimated that rain fell very generally, and that the sowing of the Rubbee Crops was occupying the attention of the Cultivators—the reports from the Sub-Collectorate were not so favorable, but it was stated by the Sub-Collector that a good fall of rain would still preserve the Kurreef Crops and occasion an abundant harvest.

SURAT.—The report from this Zillah which is dated the 28th of last month, mentions that no rain at all fell in the Walor and Kurrod Purgunnahs, during the preceding week, and but very little in any of the remaining Purgunnahs, excepting Bulsar, where the fall was rather more favorable: the Crops, however, had no where sustained any injury though more rain was required to ensure their perfect security.

BROACH.—The Jumboosеer was the only portion of this Sub-Collectorate where there was any rain at all during the week ending the 23rd of last month, and even there the showers were but few: the Cotton Crops, however were every where in a very promising state, excepting in a few villages in the Wehej Mahal; the Rice, Kodra, and Barely, Jooary Crops generally, and the Bajree in the Bara Villages were in want of another fall, which was anxiously looked for: the sowing of the Seealoe, or latter Crops was still in progress and in some places, it was necessary to sow it a second time, the first young plants having been blighted. It was further stated that there was not a sufficiency of water in the Tanks used for irrigation in the Uklesur and Hansote districts.

KAIRA.—A few light showers fell during the week preceding the 22nd of last month in the Napar, Mahtur and Borsud districts of this Collectorate, but none at all in any of the others which, however, was of no consequence as the Crops were sufficiently matured to do without rain: the Rice is the only Crop which it is expected will yield a scanty harvest; the Tobacco and Indigo promise fair Crops; and the Sugarcane it is supposed will yield about three fourths of the usual return.

CANDEISH.—Some showers fell in almost every Talooka of this Province during the week ending the 25th of last month, but not in all the Villages of each Talooka; where they did fall, however,

they were very beneficial: the Kurreef Crops generally are expected to yield a fair return, and the Rubbee harvest also promises well in those places where the late rains have fallen: the Cotton, Indigo, and Sugarcane Crops, in some places are reported to bear an unfavorable appearance; but on the whole it is understood from the reports from most parts that the return from these articles will not be much below an average one.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay Price Current & Mercantile Register.

Saturday, October 10th 1840.

FROM ENGLAND.

The Victoria Steamer with the English Mail of 4th September, arrived in the Harbour this morning. All apprehensions of a war with France appeared to be removed, but great preparations were making to coerce Mohamed Ali into acceptance of the conditions, proposed by the Four Great Powers, and some suspension of the passage of the overland Mails through Egypt may yet take place.

The Steamer "India" had sailed for Calcutta and would be followed by the "Tagus": these two Vessels being intended to ply between Calcutta and Suez. A Steamboat, the Britannia, had arrived at Liverpool from Halifax, British North America, in 10 days, being the quickest passage ever known.—There appears to be no authentic news relative to the next Crop of American Cotton. United States Bank shares had fallen in new York to 62.

FROM CHINA.

Letters from Macao to the 9th July have been received through Madras. The outside trade was entirely suspended as well as the navigation of the Canton River, and seventeen Junks had been captured by the blockading Squadron. We regret to hear a report that three Chinamen were killed on board a passage boat by a gun fired from one of H. M. Ships, not having brought to when the signal gun was fired, probably from ignorance.

The smuggling of Opium on some parts of the Coast continued but the Trade was dull.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Sales were made early in the week at Rs. 108 and subsequently at Rs. 105½ per Broach, and at Rs. 96½ per Dholera. Large arrivals are now expected very shortly. The English Market appears to have been tolerably steady in August.

OPIUM.—Is nominally lower, but we have heard of no actual transaction.

THE PRODUCE OF SCIND.

WOOL.—Appears to be in some demand and Khorassan has sold at Rs. 130 at 135 per Candy. Small supplies are coming in daily.

PERSIAN AND ARABIAN GULPH PRODUCE.

COFFEE.—Is enquired for at Rs, 13½ per maund.

EUROPE GOODS.

METALS.—English Flat Bar Iron has been sold at Rs. 39 per Candy.

COTTON GOODS.—More demand has been experienced during the past week, particularly for Turkey Red Twills and Zebra dresses. The latter are 2 and 6 As. per Piece dearer than the previous currency of the Market. We have to report the following sales.

No. 40 Water Twist 4000 lbs. at 14½ As. per lb.				
100 Pieces Turkey Red Twills.. per piece Rs.			10	0 0
500 ,,	Ditto.....	,, ,,	9	8 0
300 ,,	Lahore Stripes.....	,, ,,	5	7 6
2950 ,,	Zebra dresses.....	,, ,,	2	10 3

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. PAPER.—No sales of 4 per Cent Paper this week that we have heard of, Holders not being inclined to accept the prices offered which are ½ per cent lower or say 2½ Discount.

BILLS ON BENGAL.—8 As. Premium.

Do. ON LONDON.—at 6 months sight 2*s.*
at 9 months date 2*s.* 0½*d.*

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Shares are held firmly at 42 Premium.

FREIGHTS.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.—Nominally £. 3. 15| to £. 4. but very little offering as the Cotton arrives however, the rates may improve.

TO CHINA.—Rs 19 per Candy, being a decline of 1 R. at 2 Rs. per Candy.

Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to Despatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 31st of October next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVED.—Oct. 9th, French Barque Le Gabrielle, E. Monge, Master, from Bourbon, 7th Sept.

Do. 10th, The E. I. C. Steamer Victoria, Lieut. H. A. Ormsby, Comg. from Suez 25th Sept. and Aden 2d Instant. *Passengers.*—Mr. and Mrs. Smith Mr. Erskine Mr. Dunman, Mr. Monteith. Mr. Whitehouse, Mr. Daly. Mr. Stockham, Capt. Ewart, Mr. Powell, Mr. Rathborne, Mr. Black, Mr. Aganoor, Mr. Chartress, Lieut. Yude Bengal Engineer.

SAILED.—Oct. 8th, Transport Barque William, A. F. Morris, Master, to Aden. *Passengers.*—Capt. Duff, Lieut. Rigby, Ensign Mills, 15 Europeans and 160 Natives.

Do. 8th, Ship John Campbell, J. White, Master, to Liverpool.—*Passengers.*—Major Bailey and Native Servant.

Shipping in the Harbour.

E. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Satellite.
SCHOONERS	Hugh Lindsay.
Shannon, Mahi and Taptee.	Sesostris.
CUTTERS.	Cleopatra.
Emily and Nurbudda.	Victoria.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Clarendon.	John Mitchell.
Julia,	Gilmore.
Crown,	Amazon.
John,	Ellen.
Allan Ker.	Recovery.
Westmoreland,	Herculean.
Kingston.	Orleana.
Thomas Bold	Bombay.
Dartmouth.	James Morgan.
Sarah	Ann.
John Garrow.	Royal Saxon.
Madonna.	

COUNTRY.	
Benares,	Maria,
Canderbux.	Ruby.
Pittamber Savoy.	Ardaseer,
Caroline,	Cornwallis.
Sir Wm. Wallace,	Sultana.
Colonel Newal.	Lowjee Family.
Atiet Rahiman.	Charles Forbes.
Caledonia,	Fanny,
Essavie	
FRENCH,	PORTUGUESE.
La Adele.	Brig Simplicia.
Le Gabrielle.	

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail
A Steamer.....	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez.. ..	31st Oct.
Allan Ker.....	Gillanders E. & Co.....	London ..	dispatch.
Sarah.....	Grey & Co....	London ..	In Oct.
Gilmore.....	Ritchie Steuart and Co.. ..	Do.. ..	immeditely
Madonna..	Dirom C. & Co	Liverpool	20th Oct.
Herculean	W. Nicol & Co.	Liverpool	In Oct.
John Mitchell..	WhiteBarlasCo.	Liverpool	Dispatch.
John Garrow ..	Foster & Co..	Liverpool	Dispatch.
Ellen.....	Skinner & Co.	Liverpool	Dispatch.
Hannah	T. Jefferies&co.	Singapoor.	
Sir W. Wallace	T. Jefferies&co.	Calcutta..	dispatch
Caroline..	Aga M. Rahim	Persian G	immedly.
Kingston.....	Skinner & Co.	China ...	
Thomas Bold..	McVicarB. Co..		
Sultana..	Metah Savah...	China.....	
Recovery..... ..	W. Nicol & Co.	China.. ..	9th Oct.
Dartmouth.. ..	Dirom C. & Co.	Do.. ..	dispatch
Ardaseer .. .	C. Cowasjee ..	Manilla ..	Do..
Adele..... ..	Davoud Sassoon		
Lowjee Family..	Forbes and Co..		
Orleana.....	.....		

Vessels Expected.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Juverna.....	.....	London ..	
Ida.....	.....	London ..	25th May.
Childe Harold.	.....	London ..	6th July.
Java..... ..	.....	London ..	14th June
Malabar.....	Skinner & Co...	Do.. ..	1st Augt..
Midas.....	.....	Do.. ..	21st June.
Thomas..... .	B &A. Hormuzjee	Do.. ..	15th Aug.
Severn..	.....	Do.. ..	10th April
Europe.....	.....	Do.. ..	2d July.
Francis Spaight	.....	Do.. ..	15th July.
Mary Bulmer..	.....	Do.. ..	24th June.
Helena..... ..	McG. Brownrig co	Liverpool	6th June.
Harriet Scott.	Pollexfen Milne & Co..... ..	Do.. ..	29 May.
Superior	.....	Do.. ..	
Frances..... ..	H. & Cardwell...	Do.. .	29th June.
PrincesCharlot	.....	Do.. ..	30th June.
Duke of Lancaster ...	.....	Do.. ..	
Ophelia&Anne.	....	Do.. ..	
Tweed.....	.....	Do.. ..	
Charlotte.. ..	.....	Hull.....	1st May
Brilliant.....	Skinner & Co...	Clyde.. ..	1st July.
Ramsay.....	Skinner & Co....	Do.. ..	15th July.
Hugh Walker..	Skinner & Co..	Do.. ..	15th do.
Memnon.....	Dirom Carter&co	Llanelly ..	5th July
Ingleborough	E. Macleon &Co	Do.. ..	10th July.
Emilia..... ..	T. Jefferies&Co	Bordeaux tio.....	4th June.
Bolivar	.....	.....	
LeCeres	T. Jefferies &Co	Nantes ..	1st Feb.
Mavis..	.....	China ..	

Time of High Water.

OCTOBER 1840.	MORN. H. M.	AFT. H. M.
12th Monday.....	10 23	11 40
13th Tuesday	11 58	0 17

Diary of the Week.

Oct. 12—Monday.
13—Tuesday.—Transl. of King Edw. Confr.
14—Wednesday.
15—Thursday.
16—Friday.
17—Saturday.—Ethelreda.
18—Sunday.—18th Sunday after Trinity.—St. Luke. Mr. Lushington assumes the Government of Madras, 1827 Moon Last Quarter.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 9th.—Ensign F. S Kempt, 1st E. Regt., from Bhooj.
do. 10th. Lieut. Col. N. Campbell, Qr. Mr. Genl., from Poonah.
do. do. Capt. Brown, Staff, from Poonah.
do. do. Lieut. R. Lewis, 22d Regt. N. I., from Malligaum.
do. 11th. Major Genl. Morse, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 11th.—Capt. Brown, Staff, to Nassick.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—I was very glad to observe that a correspondent of one of your cotemporaries remarked, that he had heard that the usual place for ball practice on the Island in Back Bay, was to be abandoned by the Sepoys on account of disturbing the morning slumbers of the inhabitants of the Bungalows on the Esplanade, I fully agree with the writer of that letter that it is a very hard case that the already over worked Sepoys should be made to go further a field for their Parade duties. The Guards in Bombay are now unusually heavy, and a Sepoy scarcely gets one night in quarters. If Government are not authorized to grant augmentation why not embody a Militia as was done in 1817 during the Marhatta war, and which with due attention and drilling would be quite capable of performing all garrison duties to the great relief of the heavily tasked Regiments of the line. While our Soldiers are so severely worked it would be hard indeed to encrease their labours, and we therefore hope that though a few persons may be awakened earlier on the morning than their usual hour, and a few others have their gallops abridged, that the troops will not be marched off their legs to Ball practice to oblige the lazy and Equestrian portion of the public.

Your's Obediently,
A SOLDIERS FRIEND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Can you inform me who is employed by the Board of Health (*if there is one?*) to cleanse the Lanes leading from Meadow street into Rampart Row,—those more particularly alluded to are Bell Lane, Oak Lane, and that leading thro' Military Square,—should this slight hint not have the effect of "a cleansing."—I shall perhaps trouble you with a list of the diseases the filth creates.

Your's.
DUSTY BOB.

October 10th.

"*Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice.*"

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, October 12, 1840.

ARRIVED Oct. 9, French Ship *Le Gabrielle* E. Monge, Master, from Bourbon 19th Sept.

AN Inquest was held on Friday last at the House of Correction on the Body of a Portuguese Prisoner, who had died from Dropsy in the chest—when a verdict of Natural Death was returned.

WE are exceedingly sorry to see the very bad spirit in which the Bengal Journals take up Major Clibborn's affair at the Pass of Zirtaf. One would have thought after the perusal of the authentic accounts in the Bombay Newspapers, that every tongue would have been hushed, and that however unfortunate the repulse, still the gallant conduct of the Commander, Officers, and Men would have entitled them to commiseration, and the merit of having done their duty under the most trying circumstances. There is no doubt but that for the fatal want of Water, the detachment would have gained every point they contended for, and that Kahun would have been relieved, besides have we not Captain Brown's testimony who saw the action, that the Beloochees suffered severely, losing 360 out of their number with many Chiefs and that they considered themselves fairly beaten off. Yet in the teeth of all those facts, we find the *Agra Ukhbar* of the 1st of October terming it "a disgraceful beating" and calling out for exposition, and punishment." The very article quoted by the Ukhbar would to any unprejudiced mind carry conviction, and goes to disprove entirely every word on the subject advanced in its columns. Is not the bitterness of want of success in a Military operation sufficient, that it must be aggravated by unjust reproach? We are truly sorry to see the Press lend itself to attacks of this nature. Never was the hacknied quotation from *Cato* more applicable than in Major Clibborns case.

Semp. 'Tis not in mortals to command success,
Cato. We will do more Sempronius we'll deserve it.

and truly the Major did deserve it!! From no Military man have we heard one word condemnatory of the conduct of the Detachment, and it was reserved for Editors in their closets to condemn, what those who understand the matter applaud as most heroic bearing in the face of great difficulties and distresses. We trust that no feeling of jealousy of the Bombay Troops influences these remarks. We did hope the day was gone by, when the distinctions of Qui Hi, Mull and Duck existed, and that the Armies of India would be one in interest and feeling for their common honour. We do trust the Press will do all in its power to cement such an alliance, and foster such sentiments of amity and good will, and not by ill timed strictures on the Army of another Presidency give room to suppose the presence of such feelings in an Army, which probably only exist in the bosom of an ill judging and (as far as military matters go) an incompetent writer in a Journal.

WE were much amused after our late remarks on *Percussion Locks* as applied to Muskets for the Seapoys to find by our English Papers that such a measure is about to be adopted in the British Army and that the East India Company have already given a large order for Muskets with Percussion Locks on a principle invented by Mr. Wilkinson an eminent London manufacturer, for a description of which we refer to the extract below taken from "*The Scotch Reformers Gazette*" of the 29th of August:

NEW MUSKET FOR THE BRITISH ARMY.

About four weeks ago, the Master General of the Ordnance issued instructions that two muskets on an entire new principle, which had been submitted to his inspection by Mr. Wilkinson, a London manufacturer, should have a fair trial. The muskets were accordingly forwarded to Woolwich, and placed in the charge of an intelligent corporal, with orders that 1,000 rounds of ball cartridges should be fired from each, for the purpose of testing their capabilities, and ascertaining their good or bad qualities. The corporal selected two experienced gunners, and the men have attended every day at the butt in the Royal Arsenal, to practise with them. Upwards of 800 rounds have been fired from each of the muskets, and the ease, rapidity, and precision with which they can be used, has afforded the greatest satisfaction and even surprise, on account of the simplicity of their construction. The barrel of this musket is of the same length and thickness as those used by the soldiers of the line at present; the only difference is, that the touch-hole, instead of being placed at the side, is under the stock, immediately in front of the trigger, which is secured from the possibility of discharging the gun by accident, even under the most careless circumstances. Instead of flints, percussion caps are used, and the force necessary to ignite them is effected by a steel spring about seven inches in length, and so simple, that it can scarcely ever get out of order. Owing to the construction of the locks of the present muskets, the stock is much weakened by having to cut out a portion for their reception, and twenty screws are required to fix the various parts to each other, and to the barrel. By Mr. Wilkinson's plan, which he has secured by patent, five screws only are required, and there is no cutting requisite for adjusting it to the stock and barrel. This improvement makes the musket a pound lighter, and will be of immense advantage, not only to the army, but also to sportsmen, and every person who has occasion to use fire-arms, as the percussion cap being discharged under the stock, the motion cannot be seen by the eye, which renders it peculiarly safe for that organ, and secures the certainty of a good aim, and this is greatly assisted by an elevation at the breach of the barrel, about half an inch in height, formed like the Roman letter V, and similar to those used on the large guns of the Ordnance department. When the 1,000 rounds have all been fired from the muskets, a report will be given in to the Master General, and there is every probability, they will be adopted without delay. It is stated that the East India Company have already given a large order for this pattern musket, to supply a portion of the troops under their control.

OUR English Newspapers on a further perusal afford very little to interest the Indian Public. The French Papers are beginning to calculate the advantages of a War with England, and the *Journal des Debats* observes "that in "all preceding Wars with England, the French "Colonies have invariably fallen a sacrifice at "the very outset," and the *Debats* seems to be uneasy for the fate of the remaining Colonies notwithstanding the immense Fleet France has at her disposal. At home a new Society is about to be formed at Manchester to be called "*The Northern Central British Indian Society*" for the amelioration of the condition of the People of India. Mr. O'Connell attended and announced his intention to AGITATE FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT in India, we have given his Speech in our extracts. He goes over the usual topics of overtaxation &c., and attributes (very unfairly,) all the famines that ever took place in India, to bad Government. Prince Albert has received the Freedom of the City but did not stay for the evening Banquet his absence was accounted for by the Duke of Cambridge in the following words.

"The illustrious Prince was not present at the banquet, and his absence was a disappointment to many; but he (the Duke of Cambridge) could account for it, and he thought that every one of the company would admit the validity of the excuse. In fact, Prince Albert had lately married a very fine girl, and they were, somehow or other very fond of each other's society." (*Laughter and immense cheering.*)

Louis Phillippe has been at Boulogne and addressed the following pithy speech to the English Consul *there.*

The Reverend George Tuffnell, minister of the British Chapel at Boulogne, has written to the *Standard* to correct the report of the words uttered by Louis Philippe relative to the preservation of peace. Mr. Tuffnell gives the following account of what occurred at the levee—

"Immediately on recognizing the uniform of the British Consul, his Majesty came up to him, and after a few words said, in allusion to the gales from which he had so lately escaped. 'The political horizon is somewhat threatening, but I trust, like the clouds of yesterday, the storm may be dispersed—*it is my earnest desire that it should*; AT THE SAME TIME, I CANNOT FORGET THAT I AM A FRENCHMAN.' Those who had the opportunity of observing the King's marked attention to the whole of the English present on that occasion can entertain no doubt of his friendly disposition towards our nation; but the emphatic expression, '*I cannot forget that I am a Frenchman.*' shows that no personal feelings will be allowed to interfere with the firm maintenance of that which he and his people, rightly or wrongly, deem essential to the interests and honour of their country."

As we deem that our extracts will be far more acceptable to our readers than our own crude observations, we shall here take our stand for the present, and allow our Friends to judge for themselves.

BY this Mail we observe extracts and criticisms in the different Literary Journals on "*Dr. Kennedy's Campaign of the Army of the Indus.*" As Dr. Kennedy is well known to every one almost on this side of India, it is needless to speak of what was expected from his Pen, and from the specimens we have seen, we are able to say that added to its being a faithful record of the events of the expedition, it is written in such an easy style as will not fail to make it a favorite work with those who like a cheerful writer, and an amusing and gay description. Dr. Kennedy disapproves of the conduct of the Campaign, and subsequent events have borne out his censures. As it will be too long for an article, we shall continue it in several numbers, giving specimens as we go on; we commence with the description of the mouth of the Indus.

THE MOUTH OF THE INDUS.

Our first view of the Indus water was a buffy line across the horizon, presenting to the inexperienced eye the precise appearance of a sandbank; this, as we approached, was shown to be the discolouration where the river-flood mingled with the sea. The water was smooth, and the wind from the land; and the two large transports sailing with us were making way with a favourable spurt of wind, and with every sail set that they could carry.

At nine o'clock the vessels at anchor at the Hujamry mouth of the Indus were descried ahead, and at twelve o'clock the steamer anchored near the Palinurus; nothing of land was to be seen but the long low sandbank, and a beacon landmark, built apparently to about four feet high of pile-work, with a lozenge-shaped target at the summit. A more dreary prospect was never exhibited; and considering, as we may, that excepting what the Portuguese may have done, ours is probably the first armament which has appeared to force a way up the Indus since the fleet of Nearchus sailed out two thousand years ago, we may safely conjecture in addition, that a more unpromising coast for the disembarkation of an army has been seldom approached or left since that day by any fleet of transports. * * * Buoys and landmarks were placed to guide the boats into the river, whose low muddy banks were scarcely perceptible above the water; the boats sailing in were seen winding their way into the interior, following the tortuous course of what seemed to be the most crooked river in the world. A village of fishermen's huts appeared about five miles inland, and many masts of small vessels in every part of the river.

"Colonel Pottinger, in whose company I rode this

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gave some interesting information on the ...es of the bed of the river since his first visit to ... in 1809. The Western, or Bugzar branch of the Indus, was then the chief outlet of the waters of the Punjaub and Attock, and was upwards of twenty miles wide at its mouth. It is now nearly blocked up, and seems filling entirely. Where we forded the river, a bank of about one hundred yards wide, of dried flaky mud, seemed the last year's addition, and was undergoing the process by which a mudbank, once deposited, seems to be almost immediately secured from being carried away by the next inundation. It was literally of one uniform bright grass-green, like a corn-field; and the rising crop was a thick forest of tamarisks two or three inches high, and springing up as closely as if the seed had been most carefully sown on the soft mud. This abundant crop will ere the next season, offer a rough surface to retain fresh deposits of silt, and will furnish roots to bind the present. Thus this bank is irretrievably lost to the river."

"The situation of Lukky is singularly picturesque, being near an immense lake, which appears at some former period to have been a reach of the Indus, and seems a mile wide and several miles in length. The Lukky mountains, apparently upwards of one thousand feet high, and some of the pinnacles of the range probably one thousand five hundred feet, here slope down, and present a broad shoulder for about three miles towards the river; along the base of this, for near two miles, was a bank which some ages ago must have been thrown up against the rock, and which, when we passed, was upwards of a hundred yards in width, covered with stately forest-trees and huge tamarisks of the largest growth. Over this bank the whole army passed on the 20th, but not a vestige of it now remains; and on my return from the army, in January 1840, by the river, my boat glided close under the mountain, over the very site where the bank had been, and over which the army had marched eight months before; so great a change occurring under our eyes in so short a time, may explain changes that would appear inexplicable and incredible in any other country.

The next we shall take is a slight notice of Khorosana and of Tatta.

AQUEDUCTS OF KHORASANA.

The subterraneous drainages, or aqueducts, peculiar to Khorasana, were found at our first halting-place, and from thence to Khandahar, in the singular aqueducts named Kareiz. The current of water is conducted by a subterraneous channel, generally about eight or twelve feet below the surface, with shafts of about six feet in diameter at every thirty or forty yards, for the purpose of ventilation, and convenience, probably, of original excavation, and annual repair. Two objects are thus gained; since this species of aqueduct is more easily dug than a trench would be, and as the current goes so much underground, the evaporation during summer must be compaa?tively trifling. The mountain springs are thus carefully brought down into the vallies, and across the lower levels, to reservoirs, whence they are drawn for irrigation. The long line of mounds, indicating the apertures of the several shafts, formed a new feature in this dreary landscape.

In some districts no water existed save in these subterraneous aqueducts; so that an enemy with a few spades-full of earth might at any time cut off the supplies of an army, and defeat their arrangements. We suffered exceedingly from the interruption of one at Killa Futtoola on the 28th April.

A HINT FOR THE ARTS.

The walls had a novelty of decoration not peculiar to Affghanistan, as I have seen it in India, though never so well done as in the rooms I speak of; the chunam or plaster being stamped when moist and plastic, and worked into a pattern, over which a varnish of powdered talc is spread, which more nearly resembles the richness and hue of new and unused frosted silver plate than any thing I have seen elsewhere. This might be introduced in London—a very cheap and elegant drawing-room decoration.

TOMBS AND BRICKS NEAR TATTA.

Some are fine buildings of richly-carved stone, and one in a good style of architecture, only inferior to the best of the ruined tombs near Ahmedabad; the date was very recent, two hundred years ago, but the walls were cracked and rent in a manner that could only have been done by an earth-quake. The style of decoration was quite new, the cupola being lined with thick bricks, glazed and varnished with white or richly-coloured porcelain, so as to resemble China tiles, and painted in patterns of flowers and arabesques, some of which were infinitely creditable to the taste and skill of the artist. One tomb was entirely built of these bricks, the outer surface only of each being coloured and glazed; the effect was gaudy, and that tinsel tawdriness which results from injudicious over-ornament.

Nothing that I have ever seen has at all equalled the perfection of the art of brick-making which is shown in the bricks to be found in these ruins: the most beautifully-chiselled stone could not surpass the sharpness of edge and angle, and accuracy of form; whilst the substance was so perfectly homogeneous and skilfully burnt, that each brick had a metallic-ring, and fractured with a clean surface like breaking freestone. I will not question the possibility of manufacturing such bricks in England; but I much doubt whether such perfect work has ever been attempted.

As soon as we are put in possession of the whole work we shall make our comments at length, for the present we are obliged to be contented with such selections as have been extracted by the Literary Journals.

EGYPT.

BOMBAY TIMES, POSTSCRIPT, OCT. 10.

PROCLAMATIONS OF COMMODORE NAPIER.

Great Britain, Austria, Russia and Prussia, in conjunction with the Sultan, have decided that the rule of Mahomed Ali, shall cease in Syria, and I have been sent here with an advance Squadron to assist you in throwing off the yoke of the Pasha of Egypt.

Syrians; you know that a Hatii Scheriff has been issued by the Sultan, securing the life and property of his subjects, which is in full operation throughout the Turkish Territories, in addition to which the Allied Powers have engaged to recommend to the Sultan, to make an arrangement to render your condition happy and prosperous.

Inhabitants of Lebanon; you who are more immediately under my eye, I call upon you to rise and throw off the yoke under which you are groaning. Troops, Arms, and Ammunition are daily expected from Constantinople, and in the mean time the Egyptian Ships shall no longer insult your coasts.

Soldiers of the Sultan; who even treacherously led from your homes to the burning Sands of Egypt, and have since been transported to Syria, I call upon you in the name of the great powers to return to your Allegiance. I have placed two line of battle ships close to the Lazzaretto, where you are encamped, put yourselves under my protection, and should a single soldier of the Pacha's approach you, he will be annihilated, All past events will be forgotten, and your arrears of pay discharged by the Sultan, as also the arrears of any Soldier who may join the Sultan's standard.

(Signed) CHARLES NAPIER,
Commodore.

TRANSLATION.

Notice to the Austrian Trade and Navigation of Alexandria and Egypt, 6th August, 1840.

On the 15th July last, a convention was signed in London, between our Sovereign Court, England, Russia, and Prussia, of the one part, and sublime Porte of the other part, for the pacification of the East.

In consequence of this Convention, the decisions therein contemplated were duly notified to H. H. the Viceroy, so far as the same concern his future position, and that of his descendants.

H. H. has not thought proper to adhere to these dispositions of the Convention. But nevertheless he still considers himself on the footing of peace with the sublime Porte, as well as with her Allies. It consequently follows, that neither the Trade, nor the Navigation, will on his part be molested.

Before pronouncing however an opinion on the intentions of H. H. in this respect, I wished to assure myself of it, as far as lay in my power; and I have the satisfaction to assure you, that the Viceroy does not intend in the least to impede either Trade or Navigation.

Reassured in such a manner by the local Government, wished also to be assured on the part of the Allied Squadron; and here follows what Rear-Admiral Baron de Bandiera answers me, under date of this morning; "Mr. Counsellor, I inform you, that "H. E. Admiral Stopford, upon my official demand, "if Austrian Mercantile vessels might go in and out "of the harbour of Alexandria, auswered that, as he "did not intend to put any obstacle in the way of "free trade they were perfectly at liberty to do "so."

I warn you, however, Gentlemen, that, by this disposition, all trade in articles enumerated as contraband of war, is excluded. He who occupies himself therewith, will have to ascribe to himself only the disagreeable consequeces therefrom accruing.

With regard to certain measures of Harbour-Police lately adopted by the Government, I shall endeavour to obtain some amended modification of the same, in order that Shipping may not suffer damage during the season now approaching, considering the known honor of the Imperial Marine. I hope such modification will be obtained, on exhibiting the necessary guarantee in order to convince the Government of the innocency of its proceedings.

It also gives me true pleasure, Gentlemen, to be able to declare, that any misunderstanding, regarding the residence of the Consuls General of the Allied Courts in the treaty of London, has been softened; and that, in consequence, I shall have the satisfaction of remaining with you, till superior orders to the contrary. I hope that these may be superfluous, since any separation whatsoever, even at a moment less difficult than the present, would be painful to me. During the time that I have had the honor to be in charge of this Office, I have not had occasion but to applaud most highly your honorable and loyal conduct, your obedience to the Laws, respect to the Magistrate, and attachment to the agust House of Austria, whose tutelary genius, may it always be with us!

(Signed) DE LORRAINE,
Consul General.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

AGRA UKHBAR, OCTOBER 1.

The report of Dost Mohammed's approach upon Cabool, is confirmed by numerous letters from Affghanistan. By a most unaccountable proceeding, it appears, that the military authorities are pushing on detachments to meet the advancing enemy, instead of concentrating their strength at one spot, and destroying him with a blow, which as he appears eager to rush on his fate might easily be done. The 35th Regiment Native Infantry, and 2nd Cavalry, under Brigadier Dennie, have been sent on to the frontier, and the 48th Native Infantry and the European Regiment—weak as it is, and embarrassed with 150 sick—have been ordered with all despatch to Cabool, where it is said there is much dismay felt. Dost Moohumud's force is reported to be 10,000, and advancing as it is through a friendly population, it must increase as it advances, until he will probably be able to force all our outposts back upon Cabool at considerable loss. But as we have yet but insufficient information to go on, we shall postpone the consideration of the subject for a few days, when we shall be able to speak with more confidence.

The following from Quettah is the latest from that quarter. From what appears in it the fate of that post has probably been decided ere this.

The Khelatians are prepared to receive us. They have built up all the gate ways, and levelled the walls, which afforded cover in General Willshire's attack.

Sept. 8th.—Letters from Cabool mention great preparations made in consequence of the Dost having erected his Standard, that he is backed by the Koolum Sirdar, and that people from Cabool were going in numbers to join him. From Guzni we hear that the two Sons of the Dost have been placed in close confinement, and that every precaution had been taken against an insurrection.

At Candahar, General Nott has not been allowed to bring down the 42nd Native Infantry: it is referred to Cabool, it is supposed he will leave Candahar with the Light Company 42nd, one hundred of the 4th Local Horse and two 6-pounder Horse Artillery (Shah's) guns.

The young Khan of Khelat is at Moostung, collecting the different Tribes, they say he has 40,000 men and four guns. Lieutenat Loveday is with him, and Mr. Masson. The Moollahs have determined that the 12th and 13th are fortunate days, and the young Khan has therefore resolved to attack us, on one of those. We have done all in our power to make his reception agreeable."

The interest and extent of our news from Affghanistan has excluded almost all other subjects from our present number.

We are glad—and it is a gleam in the darkness that appears to be gathering around us—to hear from Affghanistan, that, in an attack upon one of the Shah's corps, under Capt. Codrington of the 49th Bengal Native Infantry, at an advanced post called Sungeea four or five marches beyond Bameean, by a large body of men from the Kholoom State, headed by Wullee Moohumud aided by certain followers of his father Dost Moohumud, the assailants were most gallantly repulsed, after a severe conflict and with a loss (on their part) of six hundred horse. Many of the horse were indeed mere Yaboos, but the result is gratifying and creditable to the Bengal sepoys, who, by the way, will ere long most probably have occasion to fight the battles of their Bombay brethren, should the latter continue to present as feeble an opposition to the enemy as they have hitherto done. The affair of Major Clibborn is indeed a melancholy and discreditable one, and will leave a stain on the Bombay Army, which nothing but a series of gallant deeds will ever obliterate. Their apologists in this unhappy affair, are desirous of persuading us that the men of the detachment were too much exhausted by heat and want of water, to defeat five hundred matchlocks with their nine hundred bayonets! But it is yet to be explained by what chance it occurred that malgree this fatigue and depression they were able to shew so clean a pair of heels. For after all activity cannot exist without vigour, and the vigour that sustained the fugitives in their rapid retreat from the field, would have qually carried them against their enemy. We say this more in sorrow than in anger, and shall be rejoiced to learn that the Bombay sepoys have *not* betrayed a lack of spirit, for consisting as they do of a large number of Regiments, they form an important part of the Indian Army, even though they be the least considerable of the three armies.

The affair has had, however, we are glad to perceive, the good effect of urging the Bombay authorities into action, and energetic measures are now on foot to retrieve as far as can be, the consequences of this unfortunate step. The following from the *Bombay Courier* give an account of the efforts making to check the now victorious and exulting Beloochees.

"The determination of the heads of the Bombay Govt. to use every exertion in order to put down the revolt of the Belochees, deserves the highest praise. In addition to the strong European force designed to operate against the rebels, it is not, as we understand, unlikely that the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Thomas McMahon, will proceed in person to Scinde in order by his presence to animate the troops, and to give that impulse to the Army, and to ensure that vigilance on all sides, which are invariably attended with success. It is a wise and a prudent measure on the part of his Excellency at once to make efficient preparations for the carrying on of the campaign with energy, and at the head of a sufficient force.

We understand that the Governor, Sir J. R. Carnac, Bart. and the Commander-in-Chief are expected immediately in Bombay. This is as it ought to be; for when effective measures are to be adopted, the best proofs of the wish to render them so are to be found in the personal exertions of the heads of each deparment. Then is the force of decided determination infused without delays into the whole body of the employés, and arrangements are made without hesitation.

The campaign is now about to begin, and the presence of the Commander-in-Chief with the Army, and of the Governor in Council in Bombay will not fail to prove decidedly advantageous, not only to the preparations, but to the operations, and to final termination of it.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN, SEPT. 24.

Dr. Corbyn's *India Review* continues incorrigible. Mr. Grant as usual is the redeeming artist, and the biographer of Dr. Burnes, our esteemed visitor from Bombay, the redeeming writer. We have copied the article by the latter as it contains throughout a just tribute to the worth of an amiable man who has attained considerable celebrity.

Dr. Corbyn says, in a very critic article that the phrase 'bad grammar' is highly improper; for that as grammar is the art of speaking and writing with propriety, there can be no such thing as good or bad propriety. As well, says our worthy castigator, say 'bad virtue' or 'bad honor.' This is very acute; but has the Doctor, in all his medical practice, never heard of such a thing as bad *health*?'

It is not very long since we had occasion to take up a case in which an officer desiring to retire from the service, was refused the usual pay certificate, on the ground that there were certain decrees against him, still unsatisfied, of Military Courts of Requests. We found no difficulty in demonstrating such a ground of refusal to be wholly unwarrantable, and the result was that the certificate was granted, and the party has since received permission to retire. We did not attribute the Paymaster's refusal to any thing but an error of judgment, because there was not the slightest ground for any less favourable construction, and we knew him to be an officer most anxious for, and diligent in, what he conscientiously believes to be the due performance of his official duty; but we do think that the very circumstances of that case should have had the effect of causing him to look into the plain law by which those courts are regulated, so that there might be as little chance as possible of any future misconceptions about the deductions under their decrees. Where there is *legislation* upon any subject, the law as enacted should be scrupulously attended to, for when its terms are disregarded, from that moment insecurity begins; and it is no excuse at all to say that the deviation from the law was only, in the particular instance, tantamount to real justice; for it is the *principle* of such deviation that involves the danger. The case which originates the present article is as follows:—A decree was given by a Barrackpore court, against Lieutenant A. B. for a certain sum, which was further directed to be paid by two instalments from his pay, &c. for the months of *June* and *July* last. The Brigadier commanding sends a copy of this decree to the Presidency Paymaster, with instructions to make the deductions from the specified months,—a course which was right enough, for though the act does not expressly sanction it, still it implies it by laying down that the Court may direct the amount decreed to be '*stopped*' out of the defendant's pay, which phrase sufficiently denotes that it is not to be left to himself to make over to the plaintiff. Well, by some omission or neglect in the Pay Office, for which the Paymaster alone is responsible, the instalment to be deducted from the *July* pay was *not* deducted from it; and what does the Paymaster do, but ot remedy the blunder by taking it from the *August* pay,—a month to which the decree did not extend! He totally lost sight of the fact that the decree of the Court was the only lawful warrant he could have for making the deduction from even the *specified* month, and that from no *other* month had he the slightest right to stop a farthing of the pay. Even the Government could not empower him to make deductions for the satisfaction of an officer's private creditor, nor does a decree of the insolvent court carry *that* warrant along with it. It was doubtless reasoned by the Paymaster that as the debt was due, it could not matter from what month's pay its amount should be deducted; but we can tell him that if the Commander-in-chief issued his warrant to a general commanding a division, for the execution, *on a specified day*, of a soldier convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hanged; and if by any blunder the man was *not* executed on that day the warrant would not authorise it on the day after,—and yet the man would not the less be guilty, nor the less deserve to be hanged. We might, however, argue on the inconvenience of such arbitrary deductions, and show that an officer might have made other appropriation of his pay for a month in which he expected no deductions, or that (as often happens) a *fresh* decree might come into operation for such a month, and thus he would have a double deduction made from it; but all that has nothing to do with the real gist of the question, which is that as a paymaster can stop a certain portion of an officer's pay (for purposes of this sort) *only* under a certain enactment, which authorises the process, he cannot stop it out of any issue to which the decree does not expressly apply; and if he omit to stop it, in accordance with the terms of the decree, he is himself responsible to the claimant in the amount, but has no *lien* on the officer's pay for any other month. Accordingly we have no hesitation in saying that in the case which is now before us, the paymaster *must* restore to the officer the amount *unlawfully* stopped from him, for he is not supported in what he has done by the only authority which the act of Parliament contemplates, namely, the *Court's decree*, specifying the month from which he has stopped the amount.

ENGLISHMAN, SEPT. 25.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A LADY.

While a lady was on Wednesday evening going on horseback through Wellesley-street, her horse suddenly took fright upon seeing a deer, which was coming from the opposite direction.

It reared and became so unmanageable, that the lady was thrown off from her saddle; she was immediately assisted to a house in a state of insensibility, but was soon with the aid of restoratives brought to her senses; her arms were severely bruised, but we are glad to add that she is now doing well.

HURKARU, SEPTEMBER 25.

ECONOMICAL USES OF COAL TAR.—This article, which can generally be purchased in Cape Town at a very moderate price, may, without much trouble, be converted into a valuable pigment, preferable, in many instances, to oil paints, for the preservation of gates, doors, or any sort of wood or iron work exposed to the action of the weather. Take a quantity of quick lime, and having added as much water as will reduce it to the state of a powder, pass it through a sieve, then take a quantity of coal tar, and mix it with the powdered lime in the proportion of a pint of the former to a gallon of the latter. Too much should not be mixed at once, as in a few hours it would, if not used, become thick. When wanted for ornamental purposse several colors may be formed, in a very cheap and simple manner; for instance, an invisible green may be produced by mixing powdered yellow ochre with the lime and tar, and chocolate color by Spanish brown.

A most excellent and cheap roof for cottages may be made by applying two or three coats of the above mixture on common thatch, and their throwing on the last coat, while wet, dry sand, which forms a mass impervious to water and of great durability. For out-houses and small buildings, make a horizontal wooden roof, laid like a floor with joints which may be so slight as merely to support the operator's weight upon them. Cut a quantity of coarse brown paper into slips above two inches broad, and with a brush do over the joints of your floor with the mixture, and on this lay a slip of paper—lastly cover the paper with the same composition. You are now to be provided with a large iron boiler, a sufficient quantity of coal tar, fine sand and new slacked lime. Pour in the tar and when it begins to be come heated over a fire, sift gradually into it equal proportions of sand and lime, stirring it constantly until it boils. Let the mixture, when boiling and ready for use, be of such a thickness that it may just admit of being spread out, whilst yet hot, with instruments like tailor's geese successively heated almost to redness. Pour out a quantity of the boiling tar on the roof and spread it flat with the hot iron, to at least the thickness of a quarter of an inch, and continue this till you have gone over the whole roof. This sort of roof will continue water proof for many years. It may be nearly horizontal, and being constructed of the slightest materials, a great saving of timber and planks will be the consequence.

HURKARU, SEPTEMBER 24.

FREE MASONRY.

A splendid meeting of the dignitaries of the craft took place at Freemason's Hall, on the evening of the 22d instant. Amongst those present were the R. W. J. Grant, P. G. M. for Bengal. R W. J. Burnes, P. G. M. for Bombay, the R. J. Brothers Blacquiere and Sir Ed Ryan. Brothers Burlton, Henderson, F. W. Birch, Bagshaw, Torrens, Leith, Cragg, King, Chew Strong and other officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge, besides the Masters and Wardens of most of the Calcutta Lodges.

The R. W. P. G. M. Brother Grant, made some admirable addresses to the brethren, which we do not despair of yet obtaining for the craft. Some excellent songs were sung, particularly by Brothers Torrens and Thomson, who lent their powerful aid in furtherance of the enjoyment of the meeting. We are sorry that the only speech we had the means of obtaining correctly in the course of the evening, was that of the R. W. Brother Burnes, who, on being required to give the toast of obligation "to all poor and stressed masons throughout the globe," addressed the assembly in nearly the following words:

Of all the symbols illustrative of the mystical learning of the Greeks, Jews, and Egyptians which have been handed down to us through our ancient brethren, none is more remarkable than that of the Ladder, which, figuratively extending from earth to sky, has, from the most remote antiquity, presented to the speculative moralist, an appropriate emblem of that gradual rise in the scale of virtue, by which the just man and upright mason may make his ascent, slowly but surely, to the abodes of everlasting bliss; each succeeding step implying a loftier stage in the realization of true knowledge, and, consequently, a nearer approach to perfection, and reward. In our figurative ladder, the stage next to heaven is Charity, for it is justly held

to be an established tenet of the craft that the brother, who has attained that never failing virtue has arrived at the earthly summit of the masonic profession. Charity is the wisdom, strength, and beauty of our system,—it is the golden trowel that applies, as well as the sweet cement that unites our sympathies in fellowship and good will to the whole human race,—and it is the only stable key-stone of that stupendous arch, which upholds the splendid edifice of our brotherly affection, and fidelity. Masonry, pure morality, and charity are one and indivisible; and the perfect resemblance, or rather identity, of the fair sisterhood is happily traced in the portrait to the masonic bard:

To raise the weak, restrain the strong,
To chase the tear from sorrow's eye,
To aid the right, and check the wrong,
And bid the weary cease to sigh,—
To soothe the orphan's mournful cry,
A brother help, where'er he be,
To love all men beneath the sky,
This is the bond of Masonrie!—

Linked together by the bond described in these lines,—which, I am proud to say, gained for their modest author, on my recommendation, the honorable distinction of poet laureat to the craft in Scotland, in succession to Burns, and the Ettrick Shepherd,—we possess amongst us a principle and a power, to use an eloquent expression of Brother David Drummond's, "sufficient to bind and sustain the entire family of man in one vast chain of fraternity, and love." When we cease to produce the good fruits of substantial charity, and the faded standard of the craft shall remain only as a rallying-post for the vain and sensual, thronging round it for the ribbands and festivity that may for a while survive the legitimate intents of our Order, then the glory of masonry, like the life of the blasted and shivered tree, will have departed; its wisdom, like the mysteries of the Greeks, will have become foolishness, its strength prostrate, and its beauty gone; and then, but not till then, let the enlightened man turn from it, as the tottering and polluted relict of a once glorious sanctuary, erected for divine, but desecrated as were some of the fairest and most sacred fabrics of old, to profane and impious objects; prostituted like the temple of the Constantines, and the palace of the Cæsars; and deserving only to moulder amongst the rubbish of the astrology, witchcraft, and mummeries, of a bye past, and unhonored generation.

But I anticipate no such catastrophe: The mighty problem is far from being solved whether the advance of intellectual light is to bring with it a rapid increase of charity amongst men; and until it does so, the rock on which our triumphant brethren have displayed its banner, amidst the unceasing persecutions, and the shocks of ages, will never be abandoned by the lovers of their species. Nor, judging of the future from the past, need we apprehend, that the enforcement of the all imperative obligation of charity will be neglected by the brethren, who, after we have "fretted and fumed our hour upon the stage," will succeed to our emblems and duties, since it has ever been one of those land marks that have been most scrupulously regarded. As we stamp the acquisition of charity, the highest ambition and reach of the polished and accomplished master, so do we make its inculcation the first striking lesson to the unpolished, and untutored recipient, who is required to place himself in the position of the poor and needy; to do as he would then be done by, and conceiving the inexpressible delight of succouring the distressed, ever to relieve them, in accordance with the plumb-line of his conscience, to the utmost of his ability. But he is instructed in far more than this, for, being taught to view charity in its wide and comprehensive sense, and to see in every son of Adam a brother of the dust, it is demanded of him that he should forsake all presumption and prejudice, and putting himself on the level with his fellow-men, have compassion on their errors and failings; to try them, it may be, the square of justice, and the rule of truth; but to restrain his own judgments within the compass of mercy; and, constantly reflecting on the difficulties that may have beset his own endeavours to keep within the prescribed circle of innocency, never to have unimpressed upon his mind the masonic sentiment, which presents itself most vividly to me in the words of the poet,

O! what are we
Frail creatures as we are, that we should sit
In judgment, man on man; and what were we,
If the All Merciful should mete to us,
With the same rigorous measure, wherewithal
Sinner to sinner metes!

One of the lesser obligations of charity in our practice, is the toast I have to propose, which, as with every thing else in masonry, is intended to convey its lesson, reminding us, even on the full tide of festivity, like the veiled skeleton at the revels of the Egyptians, of the instability of all human enjoyment. Surrounded by every luxury we are now required to suspend our smiles; and by a silent and solemn formality to recall to memory all our poor and suffering brethren throughout the globe, to reflect on our compact with them, and since we cannot relieve their distresses, to invoke the blessing of our Everlasting Master on their lot. This is more impressive when there is a gap in our own circle, occasioned by the absence of a brother in distress; and it becomes deeply affecting, when, as at present, we know that an esteemed and faithful functionary of this Provincial Grand Lodge,—a steady, determined, and uncompromising servant of our Order,—one who has devoted the indomitable energies which have descended to him, from the ardent and enduring race of the flood and mountain from which he is sprung, to the advancement of its interests, lies bowed down with domestic affliction, and heart-striken by the same shaft of the great Leveller which has robbed him of his first born. It is the feeling of all present that I should place Brother Alexander Grant foremost amongst those distressed masons, whom we pray Heaven to comfort. I offered him my feeble consolations as became me, and it was gratifying to me to learn in return, that in the hour of his sorrow, the warm sympathy of his brethren had been as balm to his wounded spirit; and that masonic principles had been his anchor and his hope, teaching him to bow with humility, resignation, and fortitude to the will of Him whose all-seeing eye is never withdrawn from us.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, SEPTEMBER 24.

It is a long time since we witnessed what the Hindoos might term a jubilee, *id est* the discharge of prisoners from Jail, by the generous act of some baboo labouring under a holy impulse. We find that baboo Ramoonoo Mullick has made the bestowal of this boon on his incarcerated fellow-citizens part of the religious duties he is about to perform, and humanely speaking this preliminary act will tinge with a degree of virtue his ceremonies which otherwise might have been considered the usual unmeaning formalities. Instances like these, from whatever cause they may proceed, were more frequent in days gone by—not amongst the Hindoos only, but the Armenians, who unite in viewing these acts as meritorious; a proof conclusive that they are far from being the lost tribes of Israel, as some people maliciously insinuate. These rare ebullitions of benevolent feelings gave rise, however, to many abuses; for there have been many artful and unblushing fellows, who getting scent of what is in the wind put themselves into jail—for the pleasure and profit of a release. In the present case, we find that on Saturday night, the Petty Court department of the jail, was perfectly empty, but by the Monday following, there was not less than sixty new prisoners, composed partly of such as had been consigned to that place by creditors, and partly of the class alluded to. There is, no doubt, that the bulk of them owe their lodgement in this place to the expected release—but they were a day after the fair. Creditors and others engaged in the game of raising the wind, are in the *quivive* as to the next windfall, and as soon as any thing definite can be ascertained we shall find them crowd the jail to overflowing—but alas! for the degeneracy of the times, these things are like 'ange visits few and far between.

LALLA HAZAREEBAUGH may call for explanations to the crack of doom, without obtaining any thing satisfactory from the sapients composing the committee referred to. Instances of this kind are not unfrequent. A number of native gentlemen take a sudden whim to organize or carry out some plan for the amelioration of their species, and when they meet in solemn conclave on the affair, there is perhaps, as must be expected in every society a little dissent. Every meeting widens it, until it becomes a regular breach, giving rise to personal reflections, and eventually terminating in no very felicitous allusions to mother, father, sister, and even to the third and fourth generations. The pliancy of the Hindoo minds is marvellous indeed, for ere the sounds of some *Dhurmo* or holy subjects have ceased to ring in the ears of the audience—their tympanum is outraged by vociferous denunciations, mingled with the same happy hits at the sisters and daughters of their religious opponents. Nor is all this without its relish—its zest and excitement with the audience; for their enthusiasm is most liberally demonstrated by uproarious *wah wah* and energetic claps. This is the effect of the old leaven, which still adheres to them. The barbarism is too deeply rooted in their minds to yield in a hurry to the spread of refinement; and, although we may be occasionally imposed upon by a tinselled surface, the elements of which, the worthies of the old school are composed, continue the same. For instance we know of a certain baboo, cunning enough to make gentlemen of the first rank and talent subservient to his purposes, who a few years back, was taken up with the charms of European music. The *tables* were kicked out to make room for organs—the *seetars* for guitars—and their *kholes* for pianos; your *shaiks* and *byes* were sent to the right about, in whose shoes stepped in the fortunate Ryckmans and Hardmans and musical men of all kinds and degrees. Well he was wont to *drink deep* of European music, until long suspended and long suppressed nature within him cried too loud and too piercingly to be further resisted; —and there he was one night with half a dozen friends adorned with *meerdungs* around their necks doing wonders about the streets, making the stilly hours of night as musical as drums and cymbals could make them, and putting Cynthia and her starry train to the blush at the eclipsed music of the spheres.—All this only proves that the mind effectively to be embued with right feelings, correct principles and good taste, the work must commence betimes, while yet it is pliant and mouldable. Once passed a certain age, graffs of refinement may be imposed upon it—but for want of a proper hold and root, they fall off,—leaving the predominance to early thoughts, habits and associations. Our correspondent will please to accept these remarks as the solution of the phenomenon of a member being ignominously turned out by his brother members, while at the same time our readers will see the inconsistency of the musical baboo reconciled with the natural order of things.

FRIEND OF INDIA, SEPTEMBER 24.

THE PERSECUTION OF CATHOLICS.—The Reverend M. Sumner has addressed a letter to the *Hurkaru*, on this subject, which is evidently intended as a reply to the comments of the Press on his indiscreet speech. He repudiates the soldiers of Dum-dum, and declares that he has nothing to alledge against the conduct of the officers there, who, he states, are influenced by no religious as. We think it became him, when he brought so sweeping a charge of bigotry and persecution against the Indian army, to have made a specific exception in favour of the place where he found no such ungenerous feelings to prevail. In alluding to these instances of disgraceful partiality as having occurred in the *present day*, he must have been aware, that the public would inevitably suppose that they had reference to his own experience in the Regiment of Artillery at Dum-dum, in which he officiates as the Catholic chaplain. He says that "in the language of oratory" the present day will signify the whole period of twelve years, which has elapsed since the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act. The public generally, however, and the Catholic soldiery in particular, are more likely to take such language in its ordinary acceptation, and to consider the charge as intended to refer to the sphere of the Reverend Gentleman's labours at the present time, than to construe it by the laws of oratory. If, therefore, he has been misunderstood, it is quite as much the fault of his own style as of the public judgment.

But Mr. Sumner *has* alluded to one corps in particular. It appears, according to his statement, that in the 26th Foot, the Cameronians, the persecution of Catholic soldiers for their religious opinions is at its height. The reader need not be told that this is the corps of the gallant, the honourable, the high-minded Col. Oglander, whose body, mutilated in the service of his country, is the residence of as generous a soul as ever ennobled humanity; whose chief delight was to promote the welfare of those under his command; who considered the whole regiment as his family, and lavished his private fortune in providing for the wants of men, women, and children, and whose sabbaths were spent in the Sunday-school of the corps, where he encouraged the children by his smiles, and rewarded their diligience by his gifts. However respectfully we may be disposed to receive so direct an assertion from Mr. Sumner, we cannot but feel that if such a charge against the economy of a regiment under the control of such a man be true, it is most marvellous. We have not the honour of a personal acquaintance with Col. Oglander; our only intercourse with him has arisen from his having honoured us with the occasional dispensation of his bounty; but from all that we have ever heard of his character, from those who were intimately acquainted with him, we feel confident that such unrighteous partiality as Mr. Sumner describes, cannot have been practised with his knowledge. It is incredible that a man so justly idolized by his men should have inflicted on a large proportion of them the stigma of an exclusion from regimental distinction on account of their creed.

But even supposing that such glaring injustice towards Catholics had become the established rule in that distinguished corps, this will not exonerate the speech itself from the charge of great indiscretion. Whatever effect it produced on the minds of the soldiery must have been at the expense of that spirit of military subordination which is the strength of the British army. No benefit could possibly have been expected from exasperating their minds against their officers, through a publication widely circulated among them. A pistol fired into a magazine, may produce no explosion; but what wise man would try the experiment? When Mr. Sumner, the spiritual adviser of the Catholic soldiery, found that they were systematically oppressed, and were deprived of all incentives to good conduct, it was his duty to have stated the case to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, and to no man could such a representation have been made with a greater chance of success. If he was unsuccessful with the Colonel, he should have addressed the Commander-in-Chief. If His Excellency refused redress, it was still open to him to bring the matter to the knowledge of Her Majesty's Ministers at home. He cannot but know that the highest charge which their political opponents have brought against them is that of an undue bias towards the Catholics. Mr. Daniel O'Connell, moreover, has some influence in Downing street, and would not have been backward to claim "Justice for the Catholic soldiery in India."—But on no consideration should he have sent forth an appeal to the passions of the soldiery, the disastrous consequences of which it was impossible for him to foresee or controul.

INFANT SCHOOLS FOR NATIVES.—We are happy to find that the letter of *Sidharee*, on this subject, which we published a fortnight ago, has begun to take effect on the friends of the people. Another Correspondent, it will be seen, has come into the field. There can be no question that Infant Schools are a great desideratum in India. Some of the arguments, indeed, by which their institution is vindicated in England scarcely apply with us. For instance, there is little danger here of little urchins left at home by themselves, when their parents are at work, having the misfortune to fall into the fire, or losing their lives by their cloths being set in a blaze: for to speak of their fires or their clothes is almost equally to speak *de non existentibus*. We cannot recommend Infant Schools, therefore, as a security from such dangers of the children of the poor. Perhaps some may be ready to imagine the argument equally inapplicable here, which is drawn from the moral corruption to which young children are exposed in England, by being left to run at large in the streets. But if any have such an impression, we believe it is owing wholly to the veil which ignorance of the language of the people casts over the talk and sports of the noisy and merry-looking crowds of Native children around us. The impurity, chicanery, and violent temper of our children exceed any conception of those who, by the habits of society, are kept at a distance from them: and they form a more universal argument for Infant Schools than the danger of initiation into the act of picking pockets, and other dishonest and immoral acquirements, to which town children are exposed in England.

But the chief recommendation of Infant Schools in this country, is their adaptation both to the circumstances of the people, and the intellectual character of our youth. The great mass of our population have by their labour but a miserably scanty supply for their wants: and unfortunately it is not their way to seek an improvement in their circumstances by strenuous exertion. It suits their disposition better to do as little as possible themselves, and profit as much as may be by the efforts of others. Hence, necessarily or unnecessarily, every poor man sets his children to something by which a penny, or a cowrie, may be gained, as soon as ever they have sufficient strength to do any thing. Hence if we have a mind to elevate the children of the poor by education, there is no time for it, except during their early infancy. And how beneficent would the effect be, were the children of the poor throughout India to receive as much instruction as Infant Schools would communicate, from the time they were there, till they were six years of age, even if they never had another lesson. Great as would be the good to the first generation that were so favoured, it would be as nothing to the disposition it would create for large privileges of education. At first we have, as by force, to educate the children of those who, through their own ignorance, are incapable of appreciating or assisting our labours. But when those we so teach, come to be the parents of a new brood of scholars, they will in many instances become ingenious in the invention of expedients for dispensing with that employment of their children which would stand in the way of their education; and, by the numerous resources of parental influence, they will give additional effect to the operations of the school. Infant Schools, then, are greatly wanted in the incipient state of Native education which now exists.

Moreover, there can be no person who has passed a few years in the country, and interested himself at in its youth, who has not been struck with their vivacity and intelligence when very young, and their obtuseness as they grow towards maturity. Our Indian infants would certainly shine in comparison with those of any country: and when advantage is taken of their early precocious intelligence, their minds acquire a healthy vigour for life.

But although argument is unnecessary to shew the usefulness of Infant Schools, we must pause when we come to the practicability of their institution. Where are masters and mistresses to be found? An Infant School is nothing, without a most benevolent spirit and indefatigable activity in the teacher. Here neither knowledge nor system will be of any avail. The heart and the never-silent voice of the teacher must do every thing. And these are the very things, for which, we fear, it is vain to look amongst native teachers. Many of them have kindliness, but it is not active; and scarcely a soul amongst them has the disposition for spontaneous, lively, playful, exertion. Nevertheless, not only is the experiment worth making, but it is so important that it must be made. As an English Infant School has just been instituted in our own town, we shall watch over its progress with much interest, and gladly use our endeavours to have the system extended to Native Children as soon as possible.

THE COOLY TRADE.—We regret to observe, that in the approching struggle, in behalf of the labouring population of India, we are likely to lose the assistance of our contemporary of the *Eastern Star*. The article in his last number, to which the *Eng* has offered a very powerful reply, shows that mind be not absolutely made up, it is strongly inc to the advocacy of a system of emigration from Ind the grievances connected with which were so glaring and insupportable as to have led Government at once to forbid all farther attempts to inveigle away our labourers. We shall not now enter upon the discussion of the subject. Should the next mail bring intelligence that the Bill has *not* passed, of which there are still some doubts, ample opportunity will be afforded for examining the subject in detail and with some prospect of a beneficial result. We cannot, however, refrain from observing that the last sentence of the article in the *Star* gives the pith and substance of the whole argument. "Supposing it granted that one country can spare labour, and that another requires it, we hold that to forbid emigration where is voluntary, and where measures may easily be taken to afford every protection to the settler, whether for ever or for a season, is absolute injustice." Not one of these positions, however, are we at liberty to grant; and when the time comes, we hope to shew that there is no redundancy, but rather a deficiency of labour here; that the emigration is not voluntary; and that no adequate provision can be made to protect the poor Cooly from the oppression and injustice of the Cooly-brokers, and their Native agents.

The abstraction of so large a number of labourers as *all* the Crown colonies will require, cannot but seriously affect the welfare of this country, and the *character of our Government*. We have pictured to ourselves the light in which this wholesale abstraction of our labourers is likely to be viewed by the Natives, in connection with other grievances which have grown out of *the determination to sacrifice the interests of India to those of England*, which is, in fact, the origin of this Cooly trade; and we have thrown these thoughts into the form of a supplication from the Natives in India to the English nation.

To the Editors of the Friend of India.

SIRS,—It appears to me a matter of surprise, that no public notice has been taken of a series of calamities by which this unfortunate district has been visited of late, in consequence of the inscessant and heavy rains. I allude to the repeated inundations caused by the Damooda, the embankments of which were broken and swept away very extensively above and below the town of Burdwan.

How loud and deep would be the cries of the people, had such calamitous events, by which the well-being of hundreds of thousands of subjects was affected, happened in England, without the Government taking immediate notice of them, or devising effectual means for their relief, and to prevent the recurrence of the calamity. But the cries of the houseless villagers, who till the Indian soil, and from whom a rich revenue is wrung, seems to have been lost in the roaring of the floods, which periodically rush over their fields, and which have converted thousands of beghas into wastes of sand.

Ever since the dreadful flood in 1834, when the whole station and town were under water, those seasons formed only an exception, when we were spared from witnessing the recurrence of the distressing scenes; and consequently we, who are exposed to it, live in a constant state of anxiety during the rainy season. Report upon report has been sent by the superintending officers to the Military Board; but hitherto nothing has been done towards providing an effectual remedy. I am happy to hear, however, that in consequence of the late disasters, and the distressing state of the villagers, the sympathies of the civil authorities here have been aroused, and a faithful representation of case has been forwarded to the Secretaries of Government.

To point out only a few particulars, which were lately brought to my notice by credible witnesses, I would mention that, at the late inundation which happened on the 3rd instant, a Brahmin and a fisherwoman were drowned near the village of Royan. In the awful inundation which took place towards the end of June last, the village of Shumbopoor, containing 250 cottages, was entirely swept away; six other villages were partly destroyed, and the inhabitants reduced to unspeakable misery. Little infants were seen hung up in baskets on the branches of trees, the largest of which were crowded by men and women, from whence they had to witness the destruction of their dwellings and their little property by the flood.

But this is by no means the greatest of the miseries inflicted. When the waters have subsided, the half-famished sufferers discover a change below them which strikes their hearts with despair. The stream, wherever its current ran, has converted their fertile fields and little gardens, (often their sole dependence) into a sandy desert, two or three feet in depth. Let Government manifest its paternal disposition by instituting an inquiry into the loss and misery inflicted particularly by the latter circumstance, and ascertain how many beghas of arable ground have been rendered comparatively useless, and what measure can be more just than the one I would propose, viz. that a proportionate remittance of ground-rent be granted to the sufferers forthwith.

With a well-filled table before us, we can hardly imagine what it is to be systematically reduced to skin and bone from want of food, and to have the prospect of satisfying a craving hunger cut off, by a sweeping inundation and heavy taxes into the bargain. It was three years since I once witnessed a distressing scene of this kind on a tour to the southward, along the banks of the Damooda, a few weeks after an inundation. I passed from the village of Hijolna across a bed of sand, the extent of which stretched out beyond the reach of the eye. The whole plain had, two months before, been rich paddy fields; the sand lay three feet deep in most places, and I was told that it required thirty years to produce a new soil by the growth of weeds, before any thing could be planted again. The Zemindar, as a matter of course, exacted his rent as usual, and the poor Ryots cow or pair of bullocks, if he had any, were driven off in lieu of ground-rent. At another village I saw a small patch of the first rice cut twelve men under the superintendence of a sircar. This was the property of a Ryut, and the Zemindar, I was told, sent these people to reap the field, for some arrears of rent. What must have been the feelings of the Ryot when he found his little field reaped by another? At the village of Selimabad, I inquired from an intelligent Moonsiff why the people appeared so thin. He replied, they have nothing to eat; there are few Ryots who get more than *one* meal a day, consisting of a scanty plate of rice with a grain or two of salt, and a few green herbs boiled down, often without a drop of oil added to it.

Such are consequences of the inundations, and such I understand, is the wretched condition of the natives in many villages. At the present moment they have not a shelter under which to lay their heads, and they are seen going about like skeletons. Will the Government not show its sympathy by affording them some relief, and providing against these dreadful visitations?

Now the question arises, what *are the probable causes* of these fearful inundations, so *ruinous* in their *consequences of human life, property* and *happiness*? And secondly, has the government the means in its power to prevent them? The causes appear to be an increased accumulation of sand in the bed of the river which is said to be in many places higher than the main land outside the bounds; and secondly, inefficient embankments; and thirdly inefficient superintendence. There is no doubt the subject has been repeatedly brought to the serious consideration of the

Government. Pfans for the construction of an extended and soiled line of embankment have been proposed, and the Military Board appear to have approved the same, but dread the expense. I understand thv Superinteding Engineer officer declared that if Government were willing to expend a lahk of Rupees at once, and 40,000 annually in succession, a line of embankments might be constructed, and would withstand any pressure of the rising river. Instead of going to such an expence, directions are given to patch up the breaches. It is fearful to reflect that in adopting such a niggardly principle of economy, the misery and ruin of thousands of human beings is rendered almost certain.

I mentioned insufficient superintendence as one of the causes of the inundations. This is obvious from the fact that until 1832 *three officers* were appointed to superintend the embankments on the Adjai and Damooda rivers; and one of them, Mr. T. Betts, having been offered some additional work, with the promise of a considerable increase of his salary, declined accepting it, alleging as his reason, that his present engagements were as much as he could satisfactorily perform. With a view to retrench the expenditure, these three appointments were abolished, I think in 1833, and the superintedence of the whole was transferred to the officer superintending the roads and public buildings. Need we be surprised, then if the embankments are in an inefficient state? We have a most active and intelligent officer at this station at present, who is really indifategably engaged in tne discharge of his numerous duties; but I have it from his own mouth, that it is quite impossible for one individual to look after the work well, when his presence may, at one and the same time, be required at three different places. You know how little dependence can be placed on native superintendents. It is owing to this, that the embankments are required too often in the most inefficient manner; any rubbish near at hand, the very sand, is piled together in the shape of a bank, and is expected to resist the force of a mountain torrent, which rolls down through our plains nearly one mile in breadth.

But you will perceive, from what follows, that the Government is exceedingly to blame in not providnig effectual embankments, because the expense of them is defrayed not from their own, but from another man's pockets. In 1809, when the Government purposed to establish an agency for constructing and keeping in repair the embankments of the Damooda, the Rajah of Burdwan engaged to pay 53,000 Sicca Rupees annually to cover the expense, and this sum has ever since been regularly paid into the treasury of the Collectors' office at Burdwan. I understand that until the year 1828, *i. e.* under the old and more expensive establishment, the greater part of this sum was regularly expended; but during the last ten years, a balance of between ten and 20,000 Rupees has annually been saved, from whence we may conclude that several lakhs of Rupees are by this time deposited in the Company's great iron chest. Why should not this large snm of money be appropriated for the purpose for which it was intended? It is most probable that for every Rupee thus idly locked up, one or two human beings have been made to suffer unspeakable distress.

An overruling Providence is directing the affairs of mankind with such unerring wisdom, that sooner or later the evil doer suffers the consequence of his faults. The history of kingdoms and states, as well as of private individuals, confirms the truth of this sentiment. The Bengal Government will of necessity eventually become themselves the losers by the selfish line of policy they pursue in these cases, when their subjects are made to suffer in consequence. Thus in the present instance the value of the lands will naturally become depreciated, immense tracts [illegible] and the consequence that follows when the estate is sold and resold, at a reduced price. The expenses which annually devolve on Government for the repair of the high road between Burdwan and Hoogly is a striking instahce in illustration of the subject. The destruction of a large portion of it every rainy season, as well as its reconstruction during the dry season, has been almost a matter of course since 1834. The suspension bridge at Nayaserai and number of smaller bridges in the Burdwan and Hoogly districts, were destroyed from the same cause, and have to be built again by Government.

Another important fact to be observed is the spirit of discontent which prevails in this district, particularly among the higher classes of natives, who appear quite convinced that the public welfare is little regarded by Government, so long as they get their revennes regularly paid. This, with the soreness caused by the resumptions, and the high land-tax peculiar to this fertile district, is a never-ceasing subject of discussion among them.

Would that the cries and lamentations of the sufferers from the late inundations could be heard in the Council Chamber! Did these poor people know of a way to present their grievance there, they would gladly avail themselves of it; but in their ignorance and helplessness, no such idea suggests itself to them. If the representation of the foregoing facts should have any influence in prompting tardy justice, I shall deem myself amply rewarded for the little trouble I have taken, in thus bringing them forward to public notice. W.

Latest European Intelligence.

MR. O'CONNELL'S SPEECH.

SPECTATOR, AUGUST 29.

Mr. O'Connell announced his intention of agitating for good government in India; and forgetting Ireland for the moment, he declared that there never was a country in ancient or modern times so misgoverned as the East Indies. There were three points he particularly wished to lay before the meeting—

The first of these related to a subject which, at first view, might appear trivial—it was salt. The people of India fed principally on vegetables: rice was their main food; and it required, for the preservation of health, a portion of that ingredient. What was the conduct of the Government? Had it allowed the people to take the salt and distribute? It had done no such thing, but had taken all itself, and not left the poor even salt to their porridge. No person is allowed to take the salt on pain of death. The next point of misgovernment was the opium-monopoly; and to support the horrible traffic in this we were to incur the expense and perhaps the disgrace of a war. India would produce cotton, rice, and indigo, in abundance; but the Government interfered, and would not allow their cultivation, but compelled the people to produce that poisonous drug. The next point was the land-revenue. The great tax in India was the land tax. The Government was supported by a certain quantity of the produce of the land. The ancient chiefs of India took from the people one-sixth of the produce. They were succeeded by Mahomed, who increased it to one-fourth. Then came the Government of England, and they insisted on having one-half; and that half was what the children in Ireland called the biggest half. (*Cheers and laughter.*) The manner in which the tax was collected was most obnoxious. A young man whose friends had patronage was sent out to the East Indies; he was placed in power to fix what should be the proportion paid by the Indians; and the more he made the tax the more likely was he to be noticed by the Government. He quoted from the instructions of the Government, to their taxing-officers, to show that the system was one calculated to prevent the cultivation of the soil of India, the most productive on the earth: it would bring forth three crops a year; but ruthless man had interfered and turned that heaven into a chaos of wretchedness, misery, and starvation. In 1762, the British first obtained possession of the country. In 1764, a famine broke out, which lasted till 1736; it spread through the entire coast of Coromandel, and a million of people died. In 1770, another famine occured in Bengal Presidency, sweeping off at least three millions of human beings. (*Cries of "Shame."*) "Murder, I say," said Mr. O'Connell, "and not shame—for it is to be attributed to British misrule." Their warehouses were full of food, and yet the people were left to starve. The next famine began in 1772, and concluded in 1782. It extended through Coromandel, and not less than half million perished. In 1792 and 1798, there was another; and again in 1804. In 1820, another great famine ravaged the country; again in 1823; and in 1834, 1835, and 1846, repetition of it. Again it broke out in 1837, and in all still raging. And during these famines, it was not an uncommon thing for women to offer their children for sail into perpetual slavery, in order to save their lives; and soldiers were obliged to be stationed on the coast in order to prevent mothers from drowning their infants rather than the morning's sun should dawn on their famished existence. This was the result of British misgovernment

Resolutions were passed for the formation of the society; and thanks were voted to Mr. O'Connell. The meeting then separated.

THE LIVING DOG BETTER THAN THE DEAD LION: WHIG MISREPRESENTATION.

The *Morning Chronicle* seems to be in a sad perplexity between its professions of regard for Lord DURHAM while alive, and the necessity of paying court to Ministers. The latter feeling, however, predominates; and it accordingly pounces on an article in the *Weekly Chronicle*, which in a manner highly creditable to the good feeling of the author, had noticed the sad contrast suggested by the Peerage of Governor THOMSON, gazetted on the same day that witnessed the death of Lord DURHAM. This, which the *Morning Chronicle* calls "sentimentalism in the worst possible taste," is made the prefext for an outpouring of what we may characterize as in worse taste than we had thought possible, though no one can attribute it to sentiment. The mention of Lord DURHAM is resented as a disparagement of his successor; and we are told that it is perfectly possible to do justice both to Lord SYDENHAM and Lord DURHAM in long articles which studiously throw all that Lord Durham did for Canada into the shade, and bring forward the present Governor-General and his principal in Downing Street as the authors of all the practical good that has been done for that province.

This, however, is a question on which we may leave it to time and the good taste of readers to vindicate Lord DURHAM against the mortifying comparisons of the *Morning Chronicle*. We have no wish to disparage Lord SYDENHAM. His share of the work has been done as well as we had a right to expect of Mr. POULETT THOMSON; and insignificiant and easy as it appears, in comparison with the task performed by his predecessor, by all means let him have, with his Peerage, a just meed of praise. But the *Morning Chronicle* is not content, or thinks it cannot content its patrons, unless it disparage some of Lord DURHAM'S principles of Colonial government. It fastens accordingly on Executive Responsibility; countenances many of the misrepresentations of that doctrine by its enemies; and affects to sneer at it as unintelli[illegible]

If it cannot hurt Lord DURHAM, it may hurt its own patrons. Already the people of Canada are beginning to exhibit strong symptoms of distrust respecting the intentions of their Governor-General and the Colonial Office on this all important subject. Such indications of the feelings of Government as those thus afforded by the Government press, will go far to make the electors of Canada take the defensive attitude with respect to this question, and cause the first United Parliament to consist of persons selected not for their legislative competency, but for their supposed determination to coerce the Government into adopting the principle of Executive Responsibility.

The *Chronicle* attempts to sneer away Responsible Government by describing it as "a watchword, which has different meanings in different mouths." Now, will the *Chronicle* have the goodness to specify the different meanings of this phrase, and to specify also the different mouths from which they proceed? Those who demand Responsible Government in the sense used by Lord DURHAM, demand only that the Crown should in the Representative Colonies, as here, make a practice of composing the bulk of its Executive officers of persons having the confidence of the majority of the Assembly.* This is the only sense in which Responsible Government is understood by the Solicitor-General of Upper Canada, and the Reformers who follow him—by the *Examiner*, the *Christian Guardian*, the *Kingston Herald*, and all the other organs of the Reforming party in Upper Canada, and by Mr. HOWE, Mr. YOUNG, and the other Reformers of Nova Scotia. Then, will the *Chronicle* have the goodness to tell us what other meaning is attached to the words? Will it next specify by whom? Will it, lastly, specify the speech or writing in which such person has used the words in such meaning?

The *Chronicle* holds out to the people of Canada the comfortable assurance that it is still to be in the power of a Tory Government "to mistrust and harass its Colonial subjects." "A Tory Government will be clever if it do either, more effectually than a Whig Government has done: but suppose it to have the wish, what are the colonists to do to rid themselves of so bad a Government? It is plain that they can do very little to effect a change in the Imperial Ministry. If for reasons of their own the British people prefer a Tory Government, its misdeeds in a siugle colony will produce but little and slow effect on its stability. But if a Tory Government should last here, is that any reason that colonists, who on the *Chronicle*'s hypothesis will suffer under its mistrust and blindness to their interests it should make no efforts to secure to themselves, at least, the blessing of a Whig rule, even while the Mother-country is so deluded as to prefer Toryism? But if they do, they will be struggling for nothing more or less than Responsible Government.

The *Chronicle* goes on, in language partly adopted from Governor THOMSON, and partly from Sir ROBERT PEEL'S manifestoes in 1835, to sneer at the friends of Responsible Government, as persons "who seek to stir up the elements of discontent, by dwelling rather upon the theoretical perfection of Colonial Government than upon the practical abuses, which require to be cleared away." This is Governor THOMSON'S bright idea, that the choice of the persons by whom practical abuses are to be cleared away is a matter of mere idle theory! Why, if this be the case in colonies, it must surely not be very different at home: if the choice of the *men* by whom the measures are to be carried into effect be so immaterial in Canada, how comes it to be so important in Great Britain? In short, why all this bother about keeping Whigs in and Tories out, when, according to the *Chronicle*, "we ought to think of nothing but the practical abuses which require to be cleared away?" Fifty thousand devils with their tails chopped off could not make a more horrible outcry than the *Chronicle* does every now and then at the bare surmise of a Tory Magistrate, or even a Tory gauger, being kept in office while there is a Whig majority of two or three in one House of Parliament. To prevent so monstrous an evil, it would violate every principle of prudence, of respect for established custom and precedent, sometimes even of law. When next it raises these outcries, we hope some of its opponents will recollect to advise it not "to seek to stir up the elements of discontent by dwelling on theoretical perfection," but keep itself in wind for the "practical abuses which require to be cleared away."

* See Mr. Charles Bullers little xolume on this subject, published by Ridgway, and reviewed in the *Spectator*, 2nd May 1840.

SCOTCH REFORMERS' GAZETTE, AUGUST 29.

DEPARTURE OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

On Monday morning, at ten minutes past seven o'clock, their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians and suite arrived at the Dock-yard, Woolwich, in two of the royal carriages; the early hour of their departure from Windsor (four o'clock in the morning) having prevented their being attended by a [illegible] of the members of the Queen of England's household. The Widgeon steam vessel, Master Commander J. Hamilton, was in waiting to receive the royal party, and they immediately embarked, the signal being given for a royal salute from the Dockyard, under the command of Captain Mee. In consequence of the band of the 2nd Royal Rifles being required to march a division of troops from the garrison, on their way to Windsor, a company of the Royal Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Cruttenden, and the excellent band of that regiment formed the guard of honour. The tide being scarcely high enough at the time of their Majesties' arrival to float the vessel, the band, led by Mr. Mackenzie, performed for half an hour, until she was able to proceed, some of the finest airs. The King and Queen of the Belgians remained on the deck during the whole time, to the delight of a great number of persons, who had assembled at that early hour for the purpose of witnessing their departure. When the vessel sailed the spectators gave three cheers, which the King acknowledged by taking off his hat several times. The royal flag of Belgium was hoisted in the Dock-yard, and the national flag of Belgium on her Majesty's vessels in the river. His Majesty was very plainly dressed, with a white hat on, and appeared very fatigued, and having the expression of a care-worn countenance.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE EARL OF DURHAM.

It affords us much gratification to refer our readers to the proceedings at Newcastle on Thursday, for commemorating the principles and virtues of the late Earl of Durham. The encomiums passed on the deceased nobleman were such as his political and personal character justly merited. Indeed his most bitter enemies have acknowledged his preeminence over the generality of statesmen in two particulars, rarely found amongst the most gifted. Lord Durham was what may be called a truly [illegible] ces with a firmness that no art or influence could shake. This unswerving quality of his mind did not, however, precipitate him on wild and hazardous projects, in an age of change and excitement for the accomplishment of the constitutional renovation which he had so much at heart. In addition to this, he was remarkable for the absence of party prejudices, and those feelings of a reckless and vindictive nature which too often deform the characters of public men. This neighbourhood will long feel impressed with admiration for the manly independence he always displayed, the earnestness with which he supported his conscientious opinions, and the tenderness and forbearance which he evinced to opponents. We have no doubt that the public opportunity which has opened up of doing justice to this truly great man, will be eagerly embraced, and that a monument will be raised to his memory, worthy of his useful and patriotic career, and a credit to the liberal party in Northumberland and Durham.—*Tyne Pilot.*

EXECUTION OF JOHN MOORE FOR MURDER.

On Wednesday. John Moore, who was convicted at the last assizes for the murder of Edward Cashee at Lismore, underwent the last penalty of the law in front of the county jail. The prisoner was supported by the Rev. Mr. Larkin, C. C., and the Rev. Michael Fitzgerald, P. P., of Ballybricken, who, with Mr. P. J. Murphy, of Mount Sion, paid him every attention since sentence was passed. Immediately on his appearance in front of the drop the most awful silence prevailed, and the wretched man, who appeared perfectly calm and resigned, then addressed the crowd in a loud and firm tone of voice, He said—"That he had been convicted of murdering Edward Cashee; but as he was about to appear in the presence of the Great God, he had never hand, act, or part, in that murder—he had never touched a hair of his head—nor had he ever received, or made away with one farthing of that man's money. Four persons had sworn falsely on his trial; but God enabled him to forgive them, and he hoped it would not be visited on their heads, Richard Kelly and his wife both swore falsely in saying they saw sovereigns, notes, and a purse with him that night; as he stood before his God, and was going in a few moments to be judged by him, he had no sovereign, bank-note, guinea, or purse, that night, or many nights before or after. Biddy Power also swore falsely; but Margaret Daly was worst of all; she swore she saw me struggling with Edward Cashee; now as I am about to stand in a few minutes before my God, and to be judged by him, I was not at the place that night where she stated, nor did I see her or speak to her then, or I do not know how long before—all she swore was false; but I forgive them all, and I am sure I am going to be happy, and I intreat all your prayers. He further added that he was neither guilty of this nor any other murder, and again requested the prayers of his hearers. (The people immediately prayed.)

The Rev. Mr Larkin then stood forward in front of the drop, and declared his belief in the truth of what the wretched victim had just said, and expressed himself morally certain of his complete innocence of the crime for which he was then about to suffer.

The executioner then performed his office—the drop fell—the convict convulsively struggled for a few moments—when death ended his mortal sufferings. The body, after hanging some time, was cut down, and conveyed within the precincts of the gaol for interment.

We understand that an autograph letter was yesterday morning received by the Rev. Richard Hobson, who took an interest in Moore, from the Lord Lieutenant, stating that he and the learned judge (Perrin), before whom the case was tried, went over the judge's notes, gave the case the most minute and anxious consideration, and that they came to the conclusion that no doubt whatever existed to warrant his Excellency in granting a respite.—*Waterford Chronicle of Thursday.*

SEIZURE OF THE STEAM-SHIP BRITISH QUEEN FOR SMUGGLING.

A good deal of excitement was caused on Thursday in the commercial world, and on the river, owing to the gigantic transatlantic steam-ship, the British Queen, at present moored at Blackwall, having been seized by the commissioners of customs, in consequence of a large quantity of contraband tea, cigars, and tobacco being found concealed on board. The quantity of tobacco seized altogether is rather more than 700 pounds, out of which 84 pounds are in leaf, and the rest of American manufacture. The amount of the duty payable on all the goods seized is between L 300 and 400.—*London paper.*

CHANGE OF MILITARY STATIONS ABROAD.

The General Commander-in Chief has issued orders for the disposition of the following regiments, viz, the 38th, 19th, 42d, 38th, 97th and 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade, from their home quarters to the Mediterranean; the 33d, from 59th, and two battalions of the 36th Rifles, 14th, 74th Mediterranean to the West Indies; the West Indies 4th, 68th, 76th, and 89th from the will take place with th America. These moves the exigencies of the serv celerity consistent with

FRANCE.

There will be no war with France; withstanding all the vapouring and bombast of the Press, neither King nor Minister ever seriously contemplated hostilities, though some appearances were necessary to soothe the national self-importance of the French people, so deeply wounded by the independent conduct of the Four Powers upon the Eastern question. Under any circumstances, the neutrality of France is much to be regretted? visit of the King of the Belgians, exertions were made to bring about a mutually satisfactory understanding, and conferences were held at Windsor, at which M. Guizot and even the Duke of Wellington assisted. From these no final agreement calculated to immediately reconcile existing differences, has resulted; but a much better understanding has been produced—mutual concessions have been made, and explanations with regard to final views have been offered, which leave no room to doubt that a satisfactory issue will be come to, especially as the Four Powers are ready to take engagements as public and as solemn as may be required, that they will neither look to nor accept any territorial aggrandisement arising out of any France gains this security.

The following note from Lord Palmerston to M. Guizot, is explanatory of the motives which induced the Four Powers to enter into the treaty of London:—

"Foreign Office, 15th July, 1840.

"The French Government has received during the whole course of the negotiations, which commenced in the autumn of last year, the most reiterated, manifest, and incontestable proofs, not only of the desire of the Courts of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, to come to an understanding with the French Government on the necessary arrangements to effect the pacification of the Levant, but also of the great importance which these Courts have never ceased to attach to the moral effect that the union and concurrence of the Five Powers would produce an affair so seriously and intimately connected with the maintenance of European peace. The Four Courts have seen with the deepest regret that all their efforts to attain their object have been fruitless; and notwithstanding that even recently they have proposed to France to join them in the execution of an arrangement between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali, based on ideas enounced towards the end of last year by the French Ambassador in London, still the French Government has not thought it could join in this arrangement, and has made its concurrence with the other Powers dependent upon conditions with the maintenance of the independence and integrity of the Ottoman empire and with the future tranquillity of Europe.

"In this state of things, the Four Courts had no other choice than to abandon to chance for the future the great affairs which they had engaged to arrange, and thus to prove their impotency, and to expose the peace of Europe to daily-increasing dangers; on the other hand, to adopt the resolution of proceeding without the co-operation of France, in order to bring about, by means of their united efforts, a solution of the complications of the Levant, in conformity with the engagements which the Four Courts have contracted with the Sultan, and of a nature to insure future peace.

"Placed between these two choices, and persuaded of the urgency of an immediate decision, and in conformity with the important interests involved therein, the Four Courts have thought it their duty to resort to the latter of the two alternatives: and they have, consequently, just concluded with the Sultan a convention destined to settle in a satisfactory manner the complications actually existing in the Levant.

"The Four Powers, in signing this convention, could not but feel the greatest regret to find themselves thus momentarily separated from France in an affair so essentially European; but this regret is diminished by the reiterated declarations which the French Government has made to them, that it has nothing to object to the arrangements which the Four Powers desire to make Mehemet Ali accept, provided Mehemet Ali consents to them; that in no case will France oppose the measures which the Four Courts, in concert with the Sultan, might judge necessary to obtain the assent of the Pacha of Egypt; and that the only motive which has pre.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

vented France from uniting with the other Powers on this occasion is derived from considerations of various kinds, which rendered it impossible for the French Government to take a part in coercive measures against Mehemet Ali.

"The Four Courts entertain, then, the well-grounded hope, that their separation from France on this subject will be only of short duration, and will not in any manner interfere with the relations of sincere friendship which they so earnestly desire to preserve with France; and moreover, that they anxiously address themselves to the French Government in order to obtain its moral support, notwithstanding they cannot hope for its material co-operation.

"The influence of the French Government is powerful in Alexandria; and may not the Four Courts hope and even demand the friendship of the French Government that this influence be exercised with Mehemet Ali, with the view of inducing the Pacha to give his adhesion to the arrangements which are about to be proposed to him by the Sultan?

"If the French Government could by these means efficaciously contribute to put an end to the communications of the Levant, that Government would acquire fresh titles to the gratitude and esteem of all the friends of peace."

The following are particulars of the mad attempt of Prince Louis Napoleon to revolutionise France by landing on the 6th August at Wimeroux, a small village about two miles and a half from Bologne, from one of the Commercial Packet Company's vessels—the City of Edinburgh—which left London on the 4th with a party of fifty-seven persons; General Count Montholon, General Voisson, and an Etat Major, being of the number. They distributed their proclamation to everybody they met, and strewed five-louve-pieces to a rabble who preceded them. Here, one named, and about five or six others richly decorated of whom bore an elegant staff and about flag, with the golden eagle new military uniform, thirty men, all drest with the regular French exactly corresponding caps. (No. 40 in front) and troops, landed very early in the morning, by the boat belonging to the steam-packet, in eight different trips, and of course without any interference on shore; and crossing over the heights, entered the town of Boulogne about five o'clock, with about fifty raggamuffins, crying out 'Vive l'Empereur,' and marching down the different streets of the lower town towards the upper town. The inhabitants, hearing the drums of the National Guard, were alarmed, closed the gates to prevent their entering at the top of the Grande Rue. The prince and his companions then proceeded round to the Calais Gate, which was also closed against them. It appeared to be their intention to obtain possession of the citadel on the ramparts, where the powder and ammunition are kept, and which would have become an easy conquest, having one or at most two sentinels to guard it. Foiled in this, they proceeded along the Calais Road of the Colonne de Napoleon, which one of them entered by breaking open the door at the foot, and, mounting to the top, placed their flag upon it. By this time, a few of the National Guards made their appearance with their muskets and bayonets fixed, but did not approach very near to the insurgents, not having collected a sufficient number to attack them; after which, from some cause or other, a few of the Bonapartists detached themselves from the main body, and some of them were soon captured, others making their way down to the sea-side in hopes of getting on board the steam-packet, which by this time was taken possession of by the Harbour-master and about ten armed men, who went out in a boat, boarded, and brought her into harbour. Prince Louis Napoleon and about five other officers, with the principal part of his comrades, then marched into the town a second time, and immediately went to the barracks, at the gates of which there was one sergeant and one sentinel, with whom the Prince had a short parley, and called upon them to shout 'Vive l'Empereur!' which they answered by shouting 'Vive le Roi!' and the sergeant immediately drew his sword, when Prince Louis Bonaparte presented and fired a pistol at him, which was warded off by the sergeant, and the ball lodged in the neck of the sentinel who stood close by him. The Bonapartists has only swords and some few pistols to protect themselves, evidently expecting a large party to join them. They then got into disorder, proceeded to the sands, and endeavoured to reach the steamer, but were taken in the water when in a very exhausted state. That fine old man, General Montholon, before he was out of the water, offered up his sword, but he was immediately shot at and severely wounded by a bricklayer, one of the National Guard, and taken away to the hospital with little chance of recovery. After being detained a short time at Boulogne, the Prince and his party were removed to Paris, where the preliminary examination is going on before a committee of the Chamber of Peers. At the examination of Louis Napoleon in the Conciergerie, the Prince stated that he considered himself the lawful heir of his uncle the Emperor Napoleon; that he thought the institutions of the empire were those best suited to the French nation; that he was persuaded that the majority of the people, and above all the army, concurred with him in that opinion, and would be found ready to support him in his resolution to attempt the recovery of his rights, and the re-establishment of France in the position which ought to be hers in the scale of Europe. He persisted in his opinions and his pretensions, but he admitted that he had been misinformed and misled, if not betrayed. The commander and crew of the City of Edinburgh have been released, as it was quite clear they were ignorant of the purpose for which they were employed.

The *Journal des Debats* speaks of tumultuous groups which formed on the Boulevard St. Martin on the night of the 1st September, uttering revolutionary cries, and seeking to procure and hoist a red flag. These symptoms followed a large dinner of French Reformers, nearly 5,000, which took place in a field belonging to M. Gay, at Chatillon, near Paris. After dinner they marched in procession into Paris, and in several places got into collision with the police.

The Arabs are every day showing fresh audacity in the Regency of Algiers. Their surprise and slaughter of the detachment of 125 men the other day, have given them courage. They have besieged Cherchell, and killed the captain, who had just come to take the command, with twenty-one of his men. One of the French journals speaks of another expedition of 10,000 men, which is to proceed against Abd-el-Kader and occupy the valley of the Cheliff, with the towns of Mascara and Tekedempt.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon was the scene of an *émeute* on 11th August. The immediate cause of the riot does not appear, but the downfall of the Ministers and the Constitution of 1838 was the cry. This movement had been put down without any loss of life; and though it appears to have been neither organised nor to have had any definite object, it has been made the excuse for suspending the *habeas corpus* act of the Portuguese, and the liberty of their press. Forty, principally *sans culottes*, barbers, tailors, and cobblers, were made prisoners; the remainder managed to make off; and a very few have since been apprehended. Lisbon was quiet at the date of the 17th, but uneasy; for a *fracas* between the Municipal Guard and a few drunken soldiers of the infantry, on the night of the 16th, sufficed to keep the garrison under arms all night. It is supposed that the revolt in Lisbon would have been followed by an outbreak in various parts of the country, had it been successful. Hence the strong measures of the government.

PRUSSIA

It is evident, from the German press, that the new King of Prussia is aiming at popularity.

According to a decree of amnesty in favour of August, the leaders had been communicated to the political exiles, and was to be forthwith carried into execution. The contumacious alone are to be excluded from the benefit of the measure, but are to be allowed six months to apply for the King's clemency. The king declares that he is only executing the intentions of his late father, and grounds the decree on these words of Frederick William III.:—"I pardon all my enemies."

The King receives the homage of each Prussian Konigsburg on the 10th Sept.; of the central provinces at Berlin on the 15th, and of the Rhenish at Cologne soon after.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, August 4.

1st Drag. Guards—Capt. F. Hammersley, from 15th Lt. Drags., to be Capt. v. Lord Amiens, who exchanges.

15th Lt. Drags.—Capt. B. O'Neale Viscount Amiens, from 1st Drag. Guards, to be Capt. v. Hammersley, who ex.

6th Foot—Lieut. J. F. Jones, from 17th Foot, to be Lieut. v. Messiter, who ex.

15th—Lieut. Henry B. F. Dickinson, to be Capt. by p., v. Colman, who retires; Ens. J. A. Wilkinson to be Lieut. by p., v. Dickinson; J. Wilkinson, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Wilkinson.

17th—Lieut. G. H. Messiter, from 6th Foot, to be Lieut. v. Crookshank, who ex.

21st.—Lieut. Carlo A. H. Rumbold, from 51st Foot, to be First Lieut. v. Crookshank, who ex.

50th—Lieut W. Sheaffe to be Capt. without p., v. Best, deceased; Ens. J. G. Smyth to be Lieut. v. Sheaffe; Gent. Cadet H. J. Frampton, from Royal Military College, to be Ens., v. Smyth.

51st—Lieut. B. C. G. Crookshank, from 21st Foot, to be Lieut. v. Rumbold, who ex.

89th—Lieut. F. C. Aylmer to be Capt. without p., v. Poppleton, deceased; Ens. W. J. C. I. Aplin to be Lieut. v. Aylmer; Gent. Cadet G. D. Robertson, from Royal Military College, to be Ens. v. Aplin.

Mem.—The exchange between Lieut. L. Guy, 81st Foot, and Lieut. D. R. Jones, on h.-p. 45th Foot, as stated in the Gazette of 5th June, 1840, has been cancelled.

War-Office, August 7.

13th Lt. Drags.—Cornet T. W. Smith to be Lieut., by p., v. Walker, who ret., July 31—H. Wilson, Gent., to be Cornet, by p., v. Smith.

1st or Gren. Reg. of Foot Guards—Lieut.-Col. E. F. Gascoigne, from h.-p. Unatt., to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col., v. F. V. Harcourt, who ex.

4th Foot—Lieut. W. C. Sheppard to be Adj., v. Potter, who resigns the Adjutancy only, May 1.

10th—Ens. H. E. Longden to be Lieut., by p., v. Hill, who ret.—J. T. Gorle, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Longden.

21st—Sec. Lieut. H. W. Martin to be First Lieut., without p., v. Macknight, deceased, May 8—Sec. Lieut. F. Holland to be First Lieut., v. Martin, whose promotion, May 15, has been cancelled, May 15—Gent. Cadet W. Savage, from Royal Military College, to be Sec. Lieut., v. Holland.

22d—Lieut. T. W. Smith, from h.-p. 13th Lt. Drags., to be Lieut., v. Munro, promoted, August 1.

31st—Assist.-Surg. G. W. Macready, from 52d Foot, to be Assist.-Surg., v. Ayre, deceased.

38th—Maj. John Campbell to be Lieut.-Col., by p., v. Piper, who ret.; Capt. H. K. Storks to be Maj. by p., vice Campbell; Lieut. J. W. S. Smith to be Capt., by p., v. Storks; Ens. J. R. Jackson to be Lieut., by p., v. Smith; Gent. Cadet H. Holden, from Royal Military College, to be Ens., by p., v. Jackson.

40th—Capt. E. S. Boscawen to be Maj., by p., v. Jebb, who ret.; Lieut. F. White to be Capt., by p., v. Boscawen; Ens. J. Johnston to be Lieut., by p., v. White; L. Little, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Johnston; Lieut. J. M. B. Neill to be Adj., v. White, promoted.

43d—Gent. Cadet H. A. Sandford, from Royal Military College to be Ens., without p.

52—Lieut. J. Thomas, from 43d Foot, to be Capt., without p., v. Norcott, appointed to the Rifle Brigade; A. Skene, Gent., to be Assist.-Surg., v. Macready, appointed to 31st Foot.

91st—F. Harding, Gent., to be Ens., without p., v. Cloete, who resigns.

Rifle Brigade—Chpt. W. S. R. Norcott, from 52d Foot, to be Capt., v. Fry, deceased.

2d West India Reg.—Ens. G. L. Wood to be Lieut., without p., v. Lapslie, who ret.; C. Steevens, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Wood. Unattached—Lieut. T. Gibbons, from 49th Foot, to be Capt., without p.

War-Office, August 14.

6th Reg. of Drag. Guards—Lieut. J. Johnston to be Capt., by p., v. Brown, who ret.; Cornet R. Knox to be Lieut., by p., v. Johnston; Ens. J. Somerville, from the 27th Foot, to be Cornet, by p., v. Knox.

1st or Gren. Reg. of Foot Guards—Lieut. R. C. S. Clifford to be Lieut. and Capt. by p., v. Compton, who ret.; C. Balfour, Gent., to be Ens. and Lieut., by p., v. Clifford.

27th Reg. of Foot—J. T. D'Arcy Hutton, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Somerville, appointed to the 6th Drag. Guards.

55th Foot—Capt. H. Grimes from the h.-p. Unattached to be Capt., v. A. Sharpin, who ex., receiving the dif.

59th—Ens. H. W. Gordon to be Lieut., by p., v. Heard, who ret. J. De Montmorency, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Gordon.

83d—W. S. Wills, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Puleston who ret.

Unattached.—Lieut. B. Beaufoy, from the 24th Foot, to be Capt. without p.

War-Office, August 21.

3d Reg. of Lt. Drags.—Assist.-Surg. N. Dartnell, from the 4th Lt. Drags, to be Assist.-Surg., v. Wood, promoted in the 29th Foot.

4th—E. M. Macpherson, gent., to be Assist. Surg., v. Dartnell, appointed to the 3d Light Drags.

6th Reg. of Drags.—Lieut. W. H. Carrol, from the 35th Foot, to be Lieut. by p., v. James, who ret.

9th Reg. of Lt. Drags.—Surgeon C. T. Ingham, M. D., from the 26th Foot, to be Surgeon, v. A. C. Colclough, who ret. upon h.-p.

29th Reg. of Foot—Assist.-Surg. A. Wood, M. D., from the 3d Lt. Drags., to be Surgeon, v. Ingham, appointed to the 9th Lt. Drags.

35th—Ens. R. O. Travers, to be Lieut., by p., v. Carrol, appointed to the 6th Drags.

43rd—Lieut. T. A. Pearson, to be Capt., by p., v. Bell who ret.; Ens. A. S. Bruere to be Lieut., by p., v. Pearson., H. P. Denais, Gent., to be Ens, by p. v. Bruere,

79th—Lieut. W. C. Maxwell to be Capt., by p., vice Cameron, who ret.; Ens. A. Buchanan to be Ens., by p., v. Buchanan.

Staff—Lieut. W. Ready, from h.-p., of the 13th L. Drags, to be Staff Lieut., at Chatham.

Mem.—The date of the commission of the cadets of the Hon. the East India Company's service, appointed to the temporary rank of Ensign, in the *Gazette* of Friday last, is the 14th, and not the 4th of August, 1814, as previously stated.

War-Office, August 28.

14th Regt. of Foot—Capt. J. M. Wood, from h.-p., of the 67th Foot, to be Capt., v. C. O. Leman, who ex.

17th—Capt. W. Barnes, from the 41st Foot, to be Capt., v. Blackburne, who ex.

35th—F. E. N. Tinley, Gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Travers, pro.

41st—Capt. I. Blackburne, from the 17th Foot, to be Capt., v. Barnes, who ex.

60th—A. Mosley, Gent., to be Sec. Lieut., by p., v. Hicks, who ret.

63d—Lieut. J. Considine, from the 8th Foot, to be Lieut., v. Lysaght, who ex.

75th—Lieut. R. P. Puleston to be Capt. by p., v. Boys, who ret.; Ens. G. Lockwood to be Lieut., by p., v. Puleston; R. C. Dudgeon, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Lockwood.

82d—O. F. Timins, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Fleming, who ret.

84th—Lieut. A. Coape to be Capt., by p., v. Basden, who ret.; Ens. C. F. Campbell to be Lieut., by p., v. Coape; Ens. and Adj. C. F. Seymour to have the rank of Lieut.; Lieut. J. R. Lysaght, from the 63d Foot, to be Lieut., v. Considine, who ex.; W. Monck, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Campbell.

Brevet.—Capt. J. M. Wood, of the 15th Foot, to be Maj. in the army.

War-Office, September 1.

86th Reg. of Foot—Lieut. J. M'Intyre to be Capt., without p., v. Maclean, promoted in the 3d West India Regiment; Lieut. E. Hickey from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Lieut., v. M'Intyre.

THE OLD HOUSE INTEREST.

Spectator, July 11.

The perfection of an abstract principle consists in its being applicable to the explanation of the most minute phænomena, yet capable of being extended so as to embrace the most extensive and complicated. It should be like the elephant's trunk as described by the showman—"able to uproot a tree or pick up a pin." Lord Segrave announced a principle of this kind in the debate on the Chimneysweepers Bill. The cruelty of exposing children of tender years to violent deaths and to certain disease, by forcing them to tasks nauseous in themselves and frequently requiring exertions beyond their strength, was denied by none of the speakers. But the noble Lord observed, "that *in many old houses* it would be almost impossible to alter chimnies in such a manner as to render it practicable to dispense with the assistance of boys; and if this bill passed into a law, *property in the country* would be placed in a state of great danger." His Lordship has with singular felicity crammed into these few words the quintessence of aristocratic objection to any innovation whatever—the eventual danger to "old houses." Try his apophthegm upon any question of reform that may occur, it will be found to fit. The repeal of the Corn-laws is opposed, because it would endanger "old houses" and "property in the country." Church reform is opposed, because it might bring down an "old house" about our ears. Grapple with the Bank of England question, and there is no saying how many "old houses" in the City may be shaken. If John Thorogood be not kept in prison, what chance have "old houses" (of prayer) to be repaired? Throw "old houses" into one scale, and sound policy, justice, and humanity into another, the latter must kick the beam. It will serve materially to abridge the tedium of Parliamentary debates if Lord Segrave's enunciation of this all-sufficing argument be adopted in future. In time it may be even further abridged. "There is an old house in the way," will at once arrest the progress of the most determined innovator. Lord Segrave is the Aristotle, or Duns Scotus, or Raymond Lully of the "old house" of which he is the prop and ornament—he has invented an argument universally applicable.

OUT OF THE FULLNESS OF THE HEART THE MOUTH SPEAKETH.

We read in the *Fortunes of Nigel*, that when Master George Herriot, anxious to ascertain the truth regarding the alleged contumacious rejection of Lord Glenvarloch's supplication by King James, cross-questioned Richie Moniplies relative to the mode of presentation, the following fact was elicited—

'When you gave your master's petition to his Majesty, gave you nothing with it?'

'On what should I give wi' it, ye ken Master George?'

'That is what I desire and insist to know,' replied his interrogator.

'Weel, then, I am not free to say, that may be I might not just slip into the King's hand a wee bit sifflication of mine ain, along with my lord's—just to save his Majesty trouble, and he might consider them baith at ance.'

Master George Herriot's perseverance, however, forced Richie to make a further admission—

——'And I conclude, Master Page, that you took care to present your own supplication before your master's?'

"Troth did I not,' answered Moniplies, "I thought to have given my lord's first, as was reason gude; and besides that it wad have redd the gate for my ain little bill. But what wi' the dirdum an' confusion, an' the loupin here and there of the skeigh brute of a horse, I believe crammed them baith into his hand cheek by jowl, an' may be my ain was bunemost.'

Honest Richie had a warm heart to his master—he was indeed a man of 'moni-plies,' and affection for Lord Glenvarloch was snugly wrapped up in one of them; but still, self, like his "sifflication," was 'bunemost;' and hence the indecorous postponement of his master's business to his own. Greater men than Richie Moniplies, (although he attained the dignity of Knight, at a later period, as certain Reformed Mayors have recently done,) have been guilty of a greater *etourderie*. For example, there are her most gracious Majesty's most devoted Ministers: nothing keeps them in office but personal friendship for their Sovereign. They were long ago sick of the trade of statesmanship: they felt an awkward consciousness that in taking office they had buckled to a task beyond their powers: they 'went out.' But her Majesty found she could not abide the Tories; and out of pure, devoted attachment to her, having previously resigned office, they resigned themselves to their fate and took it up again. But even these unparalleled martyrs of self-denial think of themselves at times, and that too the postponement of important matters. A form of prayer and thanksgiving was prescribed to the Church by the Privy Council a few weeks ago; but her Majesty's faithful Ministers, being at the moment sorely galled by adverse divisions on Lord Stanley's Bill, instead of dwelling (in the prayer) with due horror on Oxford, pistol-bullets, or even the King of Hanover, request the devout congregations throughout the land to pray for "grace to lay to heart *the great dangers we are in by* our unhappy divisions.'

If there be any truth in the doctrine of honest Cassio, that "the lieutenant shall be saved before the ancient, what a sensation (humanly speaking) must have been excited when this prayer was "recorded in Heaven's chancery,' by the *outrecuidance* of her Majesty's self-immolating friends!

Voracity of the Pike.—A singular instance of its voracity is related by Johson, who asserts that he saw one killed which contained in its interior another pike of large size and the latter, on being opened, was found to have swallowed a water-rat! We ourselves once killed a small pike, about seven pounds in weight, and in his interior was found a promising young pike about a pound weight (probable his own eldest son), which he had swallowed, we can scarcely think inadvertently, as the tail continued sticking out of his mouth like a quid of tobacco. The beauty of the thing was, that the heir-apparent had previously swallowed a perch, and this would have been all well enough in its way, had not the perch had a hook in its mouth, and another curving from its tail, the result of which unforeseen fact was an additional piece of gluttony on our own part,—both parent and child being stewed in milk that same evening, and eaten by ourself, and a few quiet members of the Society of Friends, to whose companionship (as they to ours) we have been always much attached. Indeed, we have named an artificial fly in honour of Dr Martin Barry—*From the Rod and the Gun, By Willson and Oakleigh.*

Origin of the Word "Dun."—Some erroneously suppose that it comes from the French word *donner*, gives; implying a demand, or something due; but the true origin of this word is from one *John Dun*, a famous bailiff of the town of Lincoln, so extremely active and dexterous at the managment of his rough business, that it became a proverb, when a man refused to pay his debts—why don't you *Dun* him?—that is, why do you not send Dun to arrest him. Hence it became a custom and a proverb, and is as old as the days of Henry the Seventh. But the word *dun* is not merely confined to demanding payment with importunity, but any other thing demanded in a similar manner.—*Mirror.*

The Glasgow Wellington Testimonial.—The committee of the Glasgow Wellington Memorial have written to Thorwaldsen, offering the Dane the execution of the work. We hear, too, that Wilkie, untiring with his pencil, has commenced a subject from the life of Nelson, the well-known incident at Copenhagen, when the hero showed his coolness by writing a formal letter, to the wonder and dismay of those around him, and then, resecting an offered wafer, called for a candle to the cockpit, and sealed it, affixing a larger seal than ordinary, for "this," said he, "is no time to appear hurried and info mal" —*Old England.*

A *German Journal* states, that, M. de Kiegler of Perth has invented a Machine for composition in printing which effects an entire revolution in that art. The Machine which is of an Octagon form has as many divisions as there are letters in the alphabet, and of pressure the letters fall out and take their places in the required order. The composition goes on it is said with such rapidity, that a single workman can compose the matter for a large sheet in less than an hour and a half. The distribution of the type when done with, is said to be carried on with still greater speed and facility. A Cylinder is turned, and the letters are restored in regular order to the divisions from which they were taken. It is asserted that a large sheet and a half of type may be thus distributed in one hour. The journal from which we take this account says that the process has been witnessed by the University of Perth, and that the Russian Ambassador at Vienna having heard of the invention, and received the particulars of it, immediately ordered a Machine for the Emperor Nicolas. We give this extraordinary statement as we find it, and must wait for further accounts before we can give entire credit to it, for the mode of distribution alluded to surprizes us more than the composition. Something of the kind was attempted in England a great many years ago, and completely failed.

Sugar from Rags.—To many it may not perhaps be known, that by the application of one of the cheapest of acids (sulphuric acid) more than their own weight of Sugar can be obtained from rags. Sir J. Herschell first directed attention generally to this fact in the preliminary treatise to Natural Philosophy.

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